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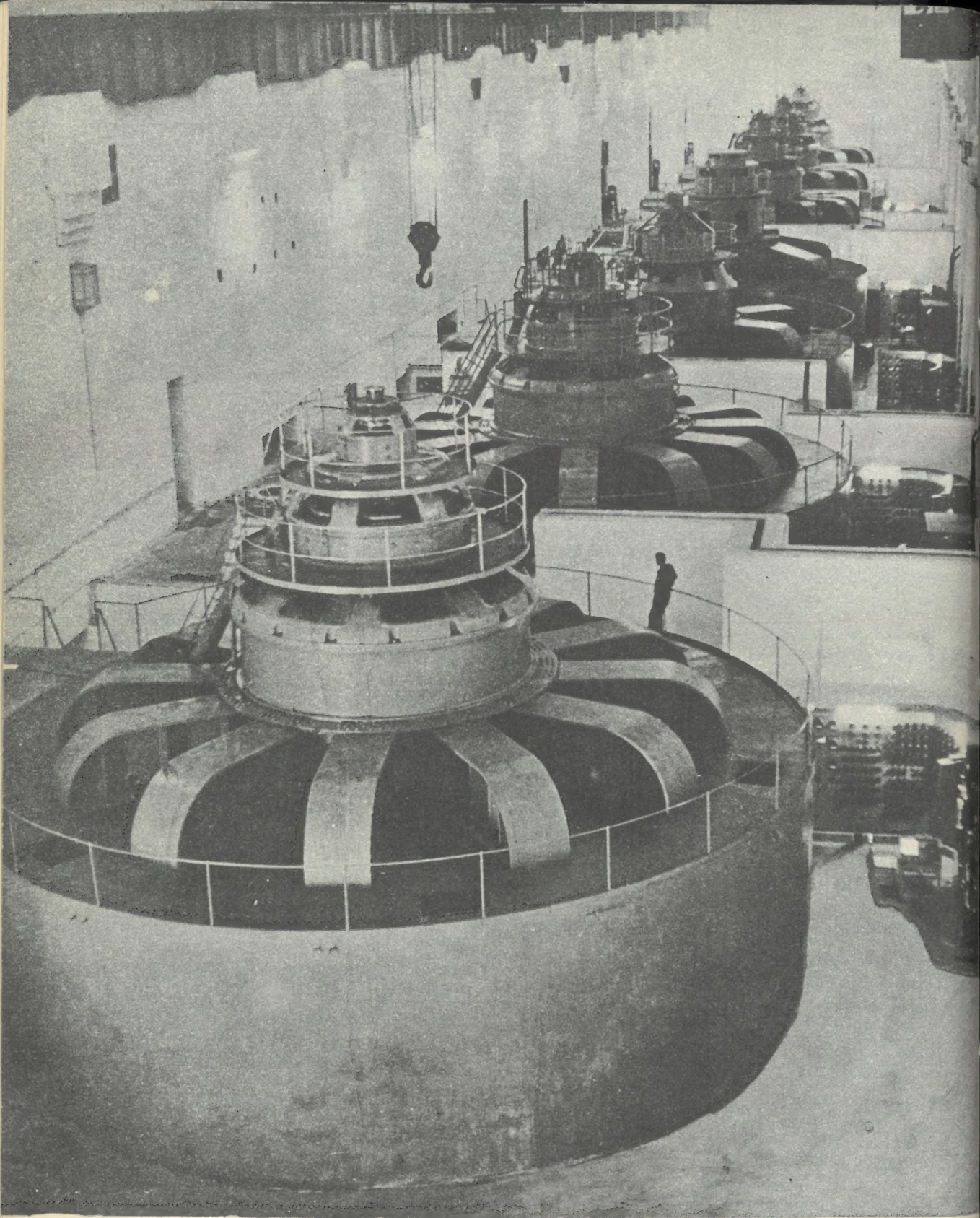
NO. 82

1963

**STOP THE CRIMINAL
"SOUTH KOREA-JAPAN TALKS"!**

**AGRICULTURAL POLICY OF THE
WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA**

March First Popular Uprising



Generators in the Soopoong Power Station

KOREA TODAY

No. 3 (82)

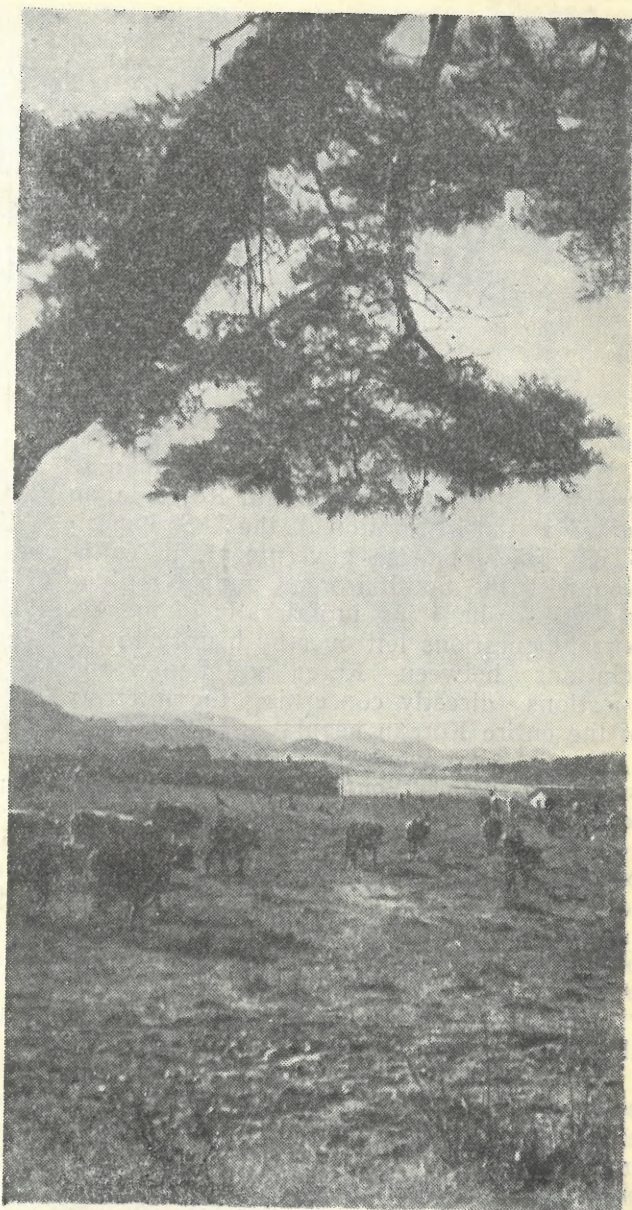
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Grazing at the Sinke State Stock Farm

BACK COVER: A revolutionary battle site—the Kooshi Raft Floating Point (In June 1937 a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by Comrade Kim Il Sung crossed the Amrok River at this point and dealt a heavy blow to the Japanese imperialists in Bocheonbo. The brilliant victory won by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the Bocheonbo battle further strengthened the confidence of the Korean people in victory.)

STOP THE CRIMINAL "SOUTH KOREA - JAPAN TALKS"!

It was a long time ago that the Japanese government started the "South Korea-Japan talks" at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. The Japanese government, in collusion with the South Korean puppet regime, is bent on disposing unilaterally of the important questions left over by history in the relations between Korea and Japan and questions directly concerning the interests of the entire Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists are desperately speeding up the "South Korea-Japan talks" to enlist and use the Japanese military forces in hampering the reunification of Korea, perpetuating its division and saving their tottering colonial rule in South Korea and, furthermore, to frame up as early as possible the "northeast Asia alliance" designed to put up the Japanese militarist forces as a "shock brigade" in their aggression against the Asian continent.

The Japanese militarists, availing themselves of this situation, are making frantic efforts to realize their old dream of dominating Korea and Asia. They are trying in every way to unilaterally settle the questions, which have arisen historically as a result of their prolonged occupation of Korea, with the South Korean authorities and translate their scheme of reinvading South Korea into reality through the "South Korea-Japan talks."

The nearly half century of Japanese imperialist rule over Korea was indeed the darkest period for the Korean people in their history.

During this period the Japanese imperialists oppressed and slaughtered the Korean people cruelly and committed unrestricted exploitation and plunder.

All the complicated questions resulting historically from the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists should have been settled in conformity with the principles of recognized international law when Korea was liberated after the defeat of the Japanese imperialists. Moreover, normal relations should have been restored between the two countries.

However, the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of national division have been delaying Korea's reunification and independence. Japan has also been under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists. Under these circumstances and due to the unfriendly attitude of the reactionary Japanese ruling circles, the relations between Korea and Japan have not been normalized. And all the questions arising historically between Korea and Japan still remain unsolved.

However, the Japanese government has long since schemed to dispose unilaterally of these questions with the South Korean puppet clique that cannot represent the Korean people. And now it is anxious to arrive at an "agreement" with the Pak Jung Heui reactionary clique, a handful of military fascists.

Today in Korea there does exist the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that represents the will and interest of the entire Korean people. But the Japanese government intends to dispose through a secret bargaining of the problems of reparations and of the Korean nationals in Japan, the questions on the national interests of the whole Korean people, with the military fascist clique headed by Pak Jung Heui, a hired agent and stooge of the U.S. imperialists,



Pyongyang mass rally denouncing the "South Korea-Japan talks"

who at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists staged the "military coup" and set up a "government." This is utterly intolerable.

The first question that must be settled in the normalization of relations between Korea and Japan is the question of reparations. The Japanese government must make fair reparations to the Korean people for the immeasurable damages done to the latter by the Japanese imperialists throughout the period of their occupation of Korea.

From the very first day of their occupation of Korea the Japanese imperialists in a most predatory manner had plundered land and all other major means of production, wide areas of forest and rich underground resources of Korea. And they robbed products of the Korean people. These crimes are without precedence in the history of colonial rule.

Their plundering was all the more intensified during the aggressive war on the continent and the Pacific War. Under the cloak of "wartime delivery system" they took away more than 400,000 cows and every year much food, even as much as 10 million suk of rice.

Even according to the incomplete data left by the Japanese imperialists at the time

of their surrender, the Japanese imperialists, during their occupation of Korea, took away hundreds of tons of gold, silver and other valuable minerals as well as other products, tens of thousands of world-famous historic relics, and tens of thousands of volumes of priceless books which would amount to hundreds of billions of won in terms of the present currency of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the light of the recognized principles of international law and international practice the Korean people have due right to demand reparation for all the damages which the Japanese imperialist aggressors inflicted upon the Korean people, and the Japanese authorities are under the legal obligation to indemnify the Korean people for their loss.

The question of reparation for damages inflicted upon the Korean people by the Japanese imperialists is, above all, a question concerning the national interests of the Korean people and this can be settled only with a government which represents the entire Korean people through a lawful procedure.

Nevertheless, the Japanese government is going to settle behind the scene this question

with the Pak Jung Heui gang that represents no one with a bait of a few hundred million dollars.

It is self-evident that in the light of international law the Japanese government cannot evade through such means its duty and responsibility for the Korean people.

Another serious aftermath of the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists over Korea is the problem of over 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan. When Korea was under Japanese imperialist domination, Koreans were drafted for forced labour to work in coal-mines and other places in Japan by the Japanese imperialists or compelled to leave their native places for Japan to try their lot there. And the number ran into millions.

During their aggressive war in the continent and the Pacific War, the Japanese imperialists enforced a wartime labour conscription system. Even according to incomplete data, some 3,340,000 Korean men and

women were drafted to cope with the acute wartime labour shortage. They were either sent to the front or to Japan.

The Japanese imperialists drove these Koreans like beasts of burden. The Koreans were humiliated and maltreated. Then under the pretext of "military secret" they went the length of committing such towering atrocity as to massacre the Koreans who were employed in the most arduous works of military nature.

The Korean nationals now in Japan are those who have survived all the ill-treatment and racial humiliation. Despite all the indelible atrocities the Japanese imperialists committed on the Korean people, the Japanese government is refusing to guarantee to the Korean nationals in Japan all the legitimate rights and treatment due to aliens as recognized by international law. The Japanese authorities keep persecuting the Korean nationals in Japan. Korean na-



Korean nationals in Japan demonstrating in protest against the "South Korea-Japan talks"

tionals in Japan are poverty-stricken and they have no rights whatsoever. Still worse, the Japanese government regards the Korean nationals in Japan as a trump card in their political bargaining with the South Korean military fascist clique.

This is a grave criminal act running counter to the principles of international law and humanitarianism.

The absolute majority of the Koreans in Japan are citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Therefore no one should unilaterally dispose of the questions concerning the Korean citizens in Japan without consulting with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in disregard of the will of the absolute majority of the Korean citizens in Japan.

It goes without saying that any other questions related to Korea cannot be solved one-sidedly without the participation of the D.P.R.K.

The questions accumulated historically between Korea and Japan should be solved in conformity with the interests of both the Korean and Japanese peoples and of peace in the Far East and Asia. These questions must be discussed and settled after Korea is unified and a unified people's government of the Korean people is established.

If the Japanese government desires to settle questions in good faith even today, it would be appropriate to choose the method of tripartite talks including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean authorities.

The Japanese government must stop the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" at once. Whatever "agreement" the Japanese government may reach with the Pak Jung Heui clique at the "South Korea-Japan talks," it will be entirely null and void and no Korean will recognize it.

If the Japanese militarists entertain any delusion to realize reaggression on Korea and Asia as a reward for serving as the cat's-paw of the U.S. imperialists, they will again take the road of shameful crimes upon which history has already passed judgement.

The "South Korea-Japan talks" also go utterly counter to the interests of the Japanese people who are desirous of peace, dem-



Japanese people demonstrate denouncing the "South Korea-Japan talks" and demanding removal of the aggressive U.S. military bases in Japan

ocracy and national independence.

It is precisely for this reason that the entire peace-loving and democratic forces of Japan including the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese Socialist Party vehemently oppose the "South Korea-Japan talks" and are vigorously fighting to frustrate the foolhardily aggressive schemes of the Japanese militarists.

The Korean people support wholeheartedly the righteous struggle of the Japanese people and express firm solidarity with the fighting Japanese people.

The entire Korean people will surely foil the schemes of the Japanese militarists for a comeback to South Korea through the "South Korea-Japan talks," put an end to the colonial terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and achieve the country's peaceful unification without any outside interference.

GREAT VITALITY OF THE AGRICULTURAL POLICY OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

Agriculture holds a very important place in socialist economic construction. Development of agriculture tends to consolidate the food base and the raw material base for light industry of the country and expand the market for manufactured goods. Development of agriculture is, therefore, of great importance for improving the people's living and advancing the national economy, particularly for the development of industry.

The Workers' Party of Korea has always paid and continues to pay serious attention to the development of agriculture which assumes such importance. Firmly adhering to the basic line of economic construction — priority growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture — the Party has directed much efforts to the development of agriculture as well as to that of industry.

It carried out agricultural co-operation, one of the most difficult problems in the socialist revolution, holding fast to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and in conformity with the concrete situation at home, and thus finally solved the peasant problem. For building a material and technical basis of agriculture and accelerating the technical revolution in the countryside, it laid down a correct policy conforming to the situation at home and concentrated its efforts on the main target in each case and at each stage.

As a result, our socialist agriculture successfully solved the food problem, one of the most difficult problems in building a socialist economy in the country, and laid a firm foundation for speedily developing all branches of agricultural production.

In our country, grain production has kept increasing in the post-war years. It has increased at a very rapid rate since 1960 when Comrade Kim Il Sung, giving his personal guidance at the village of Chungsan-ri, unravelled the knotty problems which had yet to be solved in the field of rural economy at

that time and showed a new work method conforming to the new circumstances created as a result of the undivided sway of the socialist relations of production in town and country. Grain output in 1960 was 32 per cent higher than 1956 and in 1961 it reached 4,830,000 tons or 1,000,000 tons more than in the preceding year. 1962 was a year of a most grim natural trial for our agriculture. Nevertheless, we harvested an exceptionally rich grain crop of more than five million tons. Other branches of agricultural production have likewise made remarkable advancement.

As agricultural production has rapidly increased, the co-operative farms have become more consolidated organizationally and economically and the living of the co-operative farm members as a whole has reached the standard of middle or well-to-do middle peasants.

These successes achieved in agriculture are a graphic demonstration of the superiority of our system of socialist co-operative economy; they also show that our agriculture is provided with a firm material and technical basis; and they signify a great victory for the correct agricultural policy set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea.

VICTORY IN AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Cardinal issue in solving the agricultural problem, the peasant problem, consists in completely freeing the agricultural productive forces from the fetters of the old relations of production, emancipating the peasant masses from all forms of exploitation and transforming them into the socialist working people.

The agricultural problem, the peasant problem, assumed particular importance in our country which had been a backward agrari-

an country and where peasants had made up the great majority of the population. After the country's liberation, the Workers' Party of Korea enforced land reform on the principle of confiscating and distributing land without compensation to free the peasants from feudal exploitation and pave the way for the development of the agricultural productive forces. However, the land reform neither finally solved the peasant problem nor completely freed the agricultural productive forces from the fetters of the old production relations.

The sole way of completely freeing the agricultural productive forces from the fetters of the old production relations and finally solving the peasant problem consists in enforcing agricultural co-operation along socialist lines.

Agricultural co-operation, which radically changes the life of millions of peasants, can be carried out only by a protracted struggle. And generally speaking, it can be realized when it has become a vital demand in the life of the peasants.

The Workers' Party of Korea created class relations favourable for the socialist transformation of agriculture by thoroughly carrying out land reform after the country's liberation and steadily made preparations for agricultural co-operation by setting up state agro-stock farms and farm-machine stations, by organizing consumers' co-operatives, peasants' banks and various kinds of sideline co-operatives.

As a result, in our country social, economic and material conditions necessary for the socialist transformation of the private peasant economy became matured in the post-war period. Particularly, socialist co-operation of the private peasant economy presented itself as a pressing demand that brooked no delay in the post-war period. Limitations of the private peasant economy were manifested more strikingly in the post-war period.

Under the conditions in which our agriculture suffered serious damage during the war, if we left the private peasant economy as it was, it would be impossible to rapidly restore the agricultural productive forces and solve the problem of food for the population; it would also be impossible to ensure proportionate development of industry and agriculture and consolidate the revolutionary

position in the countryside.

The Workers' Party of Korea, having grasped in time these matured demands in the post-war period, carried out very smoothly the socialist transformation of agriculture in a short period of only 4-5 years by positively promoting the agricultural co-operative movement prior to the technical reconstruction, and thereby opened a broad avenue for a speedy growth of the agricultural productive forces and the technical revolution in the countryside.

Generally speaking, for the complete victory of socialism, all branches of the national economy including agriculture must be equipped with new technique through industrialization.

But this does not mean that agricultural co-operation can be undertaken only when the material basis for technical reconstruction has been built. Lenin pointed out that joint farming, even when it simply incorporates land and farm implements of the peasants, would bring about an improvement beyond the reach of the individual small peasant economy.

In our country, transformation of the old production relations became an urgent demand of life in the post-war period and the revolutionary forces for undertaking it had been fully prepared, though the productive forces and technique were as yet at low level of development. Such being the situation, reorganization of the old production relations could not be delayed any longer.

Agricultural co-operation, which is a difficult, complicated task, calls for utmost circumspection, revolutionary sweep and proficient leadership of the Party.

The Workers' Party of Korea, adhering consistently and strictly to the Leninist principle of voluntariness in guiding the agricultural co-operative movement, promoted the movement by proving to the peasants, by example in practice, the advantages of co-operative farming.

The Party correctly defined the stages of the development of the co-operative movement and its tempo and, having grasped the cardinal issues at each stage, resolutely and purposefully advanced this movement. The three stages of the development of the co-operative movement were: experimental stage; the stage of mass development; and the stage of completion. At the experimental

stage, two or three co-operative farms were formed with advanced nuclear elements in each county and leading functionaries concentrated their efforts on these farms. Superiority of the co-operative economy over the individual peasant economy was demonstrated at the experimental stage. Middle peasants, having seen for themselves the advantages of the co-operative economy, began to join co-operative farms en masse. This marked the stage of its mass development. At the stage of completion, rich peasants, the peasants on the outskirts of towns and the peasants scattered in the mountainous districts were embraced in the co-operative farms.

At the experimental stage, our functionaries could accumulate experiences in the organization and management of the co-operative economy; then it was possible to correctly define methods and tempo of the agricultural co-operation in conformity with the concrete situation at home and show through practical examples the advantages of the co-operative economy to the entire peasants, particularly middle peasants. The experimental stage paved the way for a voluntary influx of the middle peasants into the co-operative farms.

In drawing various sections of the peasantry into co-operative farming on the basis of practical education and the voluntary principle, the Party enforced the correct class policy of "firmly relying on the poor peasants, strengthening its alliance with the middle peasants and restricting and gradually remoulding the rich peasants." (Kim Il Sung) This class policy was a sure guarantee for the victorious completion of the agricultural co-operation. In accordance with this policy, the Party enhanced in every way the nuclear role of the poor peasants in the agricultural co-operative movement and led all peasants along the road of agricultural co-operation, taking strict precautions so that there might be no such tendency as to encroach upon the interests of the middle peasants and seeing that the management of the co-operative farms was not influenced by the rich farmers.

As the peasants joined en masse in the co-operative economy, the question of forms and scale of the co-operative economy assumed great importance.

The Party, on the basis of scientific analy-

sis of the land holding, the economic position of the peasants and their political preparedness, defined three forms of the co-operative economy which differ in the method of incorporating the means of production and distributing incomes. The three forms were: the mutual-aid team; the semi-socialist form; and the socialist form. The Party saw to it that the peasants chose one of these three forms in conformity with their concrete conditions. And in view of the fact that farming technique was as yet low and the level of management workers was also low, the Party saw to it that the peasants formed comparatively small-scale co-operative farms, each embracing 40-100 peasant families. As a result, the co-operative economy was easily accepted by the middle peasants and the co-operative farms made a healthy development.

The Party, while combating the practice of violating the voluntary principle in the co-operative movement, strictly cautioned against the tendency of leaving the co-operative movement to the mercy of spontaneity, carried on an enormous amount of organizational and political work among the peasants and, especially, directed much efforts to consolidating the co-operative farms politically and economically. The Party selected and allocated managerial cadres to the co-operative farms, established socialist order among the co-operative farm members, tirelessly carried on socialist education, and saw to it that the government rendered enormous assistance and help to the co-op farms by building on a large scale irrigation facilities and dikes, expanding the network of farm machine stations and supplying and loaning chemical fertilizers, food, seed grain and farming funds.

Thanks to the correct policy of the Party, the agricultural co-operation, which was unfolded extensively in the post-war period, was successfully completed by 1958. Socialist transformation of handicraftsmen and private traders and industrialists was also brought to a successful completion by 1958.

Following the completion of the agricultural co-operation, the Workers' Party of Korea effected the merger of the co-operative farms for a further development of the agricultural productive forces and to meet the demand for technical reconstruction of

agriculture. The scale of co-operative farms grew bigger after the merger.

Together with the socialist transformation of handicraftsmen and private traders and industrialists, the completion of the agricultural co-operation and strengthening and development of the agricultural co-operative economy in our country are a great victory the Korean people won thanks to the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea which creatively applied Lenin's theory on co-operation to the conditions of our country.

With the establishment of the undivided sway of the socialist relations of production in our country, productive forces were freed completely from the fetters of the old production relations, an end was put once and for all to the source of exploitation and poverty and our peasants became socialist working people embraced in the co-operative economy.

CONSOLIDATION OF MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL BASIS OF AGRICULTURE

In order to display to the full the advantages of the agriculture based on the socialist production relations, it is necessary to place it on a solid material and technical footing. Creation of the material and technical basis corresponding to socialist agriculture means comprehensively equipping all branches of agriculture with the latest technique so as to free agricultural production from natural calamities, speedily develop the agricultural productive forces and relieve the peasants from hard toil. The material and technical basis can be created through the technical reconstruction of agriculture.

As the agricultural co-operation was nearing completion, the Workers' Party of Korea undertook the technical reconstruction of agriculture without delay. It laid down an original line conforming to the conditions at home and actively implemented it.

The Workers' Party of Korea defined irrigation, electrification and mechanization as the main content of the technical revolution in the countryside. This was a correct line conforming to the reality at home. Generally speaking, the main content of the technical revolution in the countryside is determined by the biological requirements of crops, natural conditions, natural resources of the country, the level of the development of the pro-

ductive forces of the society and the level of the agricultural productive forces handed down from the preceding society.

What are then the farming conditions in our country?

In our country, rice cultivation holds the most important place, arable land is limited and greater part of it is hilly or lean. And almost every year drought, storm and flood hit the country. Moreover, our agriculture had remained backward and it suffered serious damage during the three-year long war unleashed by U.S. imperialism.

These conditions set before the technical revolution in our countryside the tasks of: first, overcoming drought and flood; secondly, increasing per-unit yield of crops; and thirdly, freeing the peasants from hard toil and improving their cultural and technical standards. Irrigation, rural electrification and farm mechanization were necessary for carrying out these tasks.

The Party, proceeding from the actual conditions of our agriculture, defined irrigation as the most important, foremost task in the technical revolution in our countryside, and directed the efforts of the Party, state and the entire people to carrying out the great nature-remaking projects in the countryside. Irrigation works started on a full scale in 1955 and it proceeded in parallel with the agricultural co-operation.

The September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in September 1958, that is, after the completion of the agricultural co-operation, gave bigger impetus to the irrigation, forest and water conservancy works.

In implementing the policy for irrigation, the Party concentrated efforts on major projects taking into full account the existing conditions, and saw to it that the government undertook large ones and co-operative farms medium and small ones. This made it possible to bring quick returns on the investments and actively explore and turn to account latent reserves. The Party held to the line of constructing chiefly irrigation systems in the districts along the west coast where plains occupy greater part of the area and undertaking chiefly forest and water conservancy projects in the districts along the east coast where there are many mountains.

As a result of the implementation of the

Party's correct policy of carrying out irrigation in a short space of time, the area under irrigation now amounts to 800,000 jungbo or seven times that in the pre-liberation days, paddy fields have all been brought under irrigation and irrigation system has been introduced to the non-paddy fields.

The task of irrigation has in this way been fulfilled in the main.

The Workers' Party of Korea paid serious attention to the rural electrification as well. It laid down the correct line of building large power stations with government funds and, in parallel with this, medium and small ones through a nation-wide movement. The line has been carried through, and today 92.1 per cent of the villages and 62 per cent of the peasant families in the country have electric light, and in the countryside water lifting, thrashing, fodder processing and other machines are operated by electric power.

Now that irrigation had been completed in the main and great success had been achieved in rural electrification, farm mechanization came to hold the most important place in the technical revolution in the countryside.

Speaking of farm mechanization, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that it was "a task inevitably arising in the course of the development of our agriculture along the socialist path, a historic task that must be carried out to scale a higher peak of socialist construction."

In effecting farm mechanization, the Party put forward correct policy at each stage of the development of the economy, and concentrated efforts on its implementation.

In the early days, the Party, taking into account the actual circumstances of our agriculture and the level of the development of the productive forces, firmly followed the policy of gradually extending the range of mechanization from plain areas to mountainous ones, starting from the most arduous and labour-consuming operations and then gradually going over to comprehensive mechanization. Later, when the machine-building industry began mass production of tractors, lorries and other advanced farm machines and experiences were gained in farm mechanization, the Party set forth the task of all-round mechanization covering all districts and all operations.

Party's policy for agricultural mechanization has been successfully carried out. As of the end of 1962, 15,700 tractors and many other farm machines were working in our countryside, and the number of tractors per 100 jungbo of arable land reached 0.78.

Along with the task of farm mechanization, the Party set forth the task of widespread application of chemicals in agriculture as an important task, a task for increasing the fertility of arable land, stimulating the growth of crops, removing weeds and insect pests. It took concrete measures for producing and supplying large quantities of chemical fertilizers to the countryside and applying them in conformity with the nature of soil and the peculiarities of crops. Widespread application of weed killers and other agricultural chemicals has enabled the peasants in recent years to relieve themselves from arduous weeding work and protect crops from blight.

Technical revolution has been successfully pushed ahead in the countryside under the correct leadership of the Party, with the result that a firm material and technical basis has been laid for overcoming any and every natural calamity and harvesting a bumper crop every year. This is a reliable guarantee for a continued rise in agricultural production.

NEW SYSTEM OF GUIDANCE OF AGRICULTURE ESTABLISHED

The system of socialist co-operative economy can fully display its superiority and the firm material and technical basis of agriculture can give full play to its might only when they are combined with the positive, creative activities of the peasants.

In our country, the victorious completion of the historic task of agricultural co-operation provided the possibility for leaping development of the productive forces.

Of decisive importance in translating this possibility created by the new production relations into practice was to stimulate the enthusiasm and consciousness of the peasants in common farming and correctly manage the socialist agriculture.

This problem in our agriculture following the victorious completion of the agricultural co-operation was elucidated by Comrade

Kim Il Sung in his teachings given in the course of his on-the-spot guidance at Chung-san-ri village, and this problem is being successfully solved in the course of the thorough-going implementation of the Chung-san-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri method set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Completion of the agricultural co-operation and merger of co-operative farms to form bigger ones in our country created new circumstances in which socialist economic laws operate in all spheres and the scale of the economy and scope of work have been expanded. The new circumstances called for an improvement of the Party and government leadership in conformity to them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, having grasped in time this matured demand, put forward during his personal guidance at Chungsan-ri village and Kangsu county in February 1960 the wise line of further perfecting individual aspects of the production relations and further enhancing the functions of superstructure in conformity with the new circumstances and showed through practice an example of tackling it in a revolutionary way.

As a result of the implementation of the Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri method set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the work system of our Party organs and government bodies and management of the co-operative economy were radically improved to fit in with the new circumstances.

A new work system was established for the county people's committee to assume the responsibility of directly organizing and helping in the work of villages and co-operative farms instead of the old work system of the past when it guided the private peasant economy which was of scattered and spontaneous nature.

The new work system proved the most effective measure for eliminating at an early date the discrepancy between the rapidly advancing reality and the level of guidance of functionaries that lagged behind the former. And, at the same time, it made it possible to discard the obsolete style of work and work system divorced from the production activities of the masses and decisively strengthen the work of the Party and government bodies at the basic units of production, thereby giving full play to the creativeness and activity of the peasant masses.

As a result of the implementation of the tasks set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his Chungsan-ri teachings, in the co-operative farms production management and labour organization have been more effectively carried through, the level of planning has remarkably improved and the socialist principle of distribution has been thoroughly observed.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's personal guidance of the Chungsan-ri village is an example of the method of Marxist-Leninist leadership. Upholding the Chungsan-ri teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, all our leading functionaries make it a rule to go down to lower units — production sites — help workers there and discuss with them the way of solving knotty problems. As a result, work with people has been strengthened in all spheres of endeavour.

Another basic demand of the Chungsan-ri method, a method of Marxist-Leninist leadership, the example of which was shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung, is the thorough-going combination of the general and the particular in guidance. Thus a principle of Marxist-Leninist leadership of combining the general and the particular in guidance has been thoroughly implemented in our country since the Chungsan-ri teachings were given.

Chungsan-ri teachings have served for the solution of the urgent problems arising in the guidance of socialist agriculture by setting an example of solving them at a district in our countryside where the matured demands arising in the social and economic development of the country were most strikingly manifested, and thus brought about an improvement in the work system and method in conformity with the new circumstances. This was an historic event that has engendered big changes both in production and man's life.

But, as a result of the accelerated technical reconstruction in the field of agriculture since the Chungsan-ri teachings were given, the scale of production grew bigger and agricultural production came to undergo complicated technical process. And a demand arose for placing agricultural production on an advanced scientific and technical footing by stepping up the technical reconstruction of agriculture on the basis of the successes already achieved.

Under the circumstances, the administrative method then applied by the county people's committee was proved unsuitable for giving satisfactory guidance to the co-operative farms. The enterprise-running method by a specialized agency for the guidance of agriculture which has material means and technical forces at its disposal was required for correct guidance of the co-operative farms.

Having grasped this demand, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward towards the close of 1961 the wise policy of separating the function of guiding agriculture from the county people's committee and forming the management committees for co-operative farms which control and manage the specialized forces of guiding agriculture in the county and the agricultural institutions and enterprises in the county such as the farm machine station and the irrigation office, and which give unified guidance to the co-operative farms in production and technical affairs.

Organization of the county management committees for co-operative farms was the most correct measure for strengthening the state guidance of agriculture by organically combining the co-operative ownership and the state ownership.

This is of great significance in the promotion of socialist construction at the present juncture, and then in the acceleration of the march towards communism.

The county management committee will conduce to link organically state ownership with co-operative ownership and will bring the co-operative ownership ever closer to the people's ownership with the increasing state aid to the co-operative ownership.

The new system of guiding agriculture vigorously accelerates the technical revolution in the countryside and the development of the agricultural productive forces by controlling in a unified way the technical means and technical forces in the countryside and using them in a planned and intensive manner. It tends to further consolidate the worker-peasant alliance by strengthening the economic relations between town and country, between industry and agriculture, and rapidly improve the technical and cultural standards of co-operative farmers. The new system makes it possible to better explore and enlist latent reserves to increase agri-

cultural production, for it relies on the wisdom and strength of the masses and enable our functionaries to help the lower units.

Organization of the county management committees for co-operative farms has provided the county people's committees with conditions for concentrating efforts on education, culture, public health and trade, thus enabling them to further improve in conformity with the reality their cultural-educational function and the function of the county as a supply unit for the promotion of the people's well-being.

Along with the organization of the county management committees for co-operative farms, the Party separated from the provincial people's committee the function of guiding agriculture and formed the provincial rural economy committee vesting it with the function of guiding agriculture as a whole in the given province. Thus, a unified, well-organized system of guiding agriculture was set up.

Along with this, the Central Agricultural Commission was charged with the responsibility of organizing and providing guidance so as to develop agriculture on the technical basis and in a forward-looking way. The commission is to organize and make a study of all questions on the agricultural development, and to introduce the results to production.

Establishment of a new system of guiding agriculture by the enterprise-running method represents a creative development of the Marxist-Leninist principle on enterprise management in conformity with the new conditions of our agriculture. It also represents an all-round embodiment of the great Chung-san-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri method. Our experiences have proved that this system is the most appropriate form of management of socialist economy fully conforming to the situation in our country.

* * *

The Workers' Party of Korea established the socialist relations of production in our countryside, built a material and technical basis commensurate with them and proficiently solved the problem of correctly managing socialist agriculture.

Freed from the centuries-old backward-

(Continued on page 18)



Yunan, a county liberated from the U.S. imperialist and Syngman Rhee rule during the Korean war, is situated on the Han River, and within a calling distance to the southwest of it lies the island of Kangwha-do under the U.S. imperialist occupation.

Last year the county formed a management committee for co-operative farms and gathered a big grain harvest—106,600 tons.

As a result, the county attained with credit the goal of 100,000 tons of grain it set itself for 1962, and became a "100,000-ton county."

106,600 tons of grain in the county of Yunan last year means about twice as much as in 1949, the peak harvest year under the U.S. imperialist and Syngman Rhee reactionary rule.

This is a big success and it is attributable to the further consolidation of the material and technical basis of agricultural production resulting from the acceleration of the technical revolution in the countryside whose main contents are irrigation, electrification and mechanization. The success is also attributable to the new agricultural guidance system reorganized to conform to the rapidly changing realities, that is, the formation of the management committee for co-operative farms. The management committee controls the farm machine station, farm implements

factory, irrigation control office, epidemic prevention centre for domestic animals, etc. in the county and directs agricultural production by the enterprise-running method.

The county management committee assigned 235 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.), 68 lorries and 883 tractor-drawn farm machines to the co-operative farms in the county taking into account labour potentialities and the condition of the fields of each co-operative farm. The committee made strenuous efforts to promote mechanization and succeeded in mechanizing more than 80 per cent of farm work last year. It paid serious attention to improving the distribution of crops.

In the early part of the year, the management committee summed up the farming of the previous year from the scientific and technical point of view, sent technicians to co-operative farms to analyze soil structure and make a scientific study of weather and soil conditions for planting best seeds, took measures for improving soil and introduced a scientific manuring system.

In rice cultivation last year, the co-operative farms in the county planted Soowon No. 1, a variety which was proved in the experiments to be best suited to the soil and weather conditions of the county.

Planting of the best variety made it possible to harvest 400

or 500 kg. more per jungbo.

Last year, the management committee, on the basis of the achievements already gained in irrigation and the consultation with the workers of the irrigation control office, set up a water supply command system in order to supply water in time to more than 19,000 jungbo of arable land. Effective and planned supply of water made it possible to overcome a spell of severe drought that started from early spring and beat back flood.

In early spring the management committee formed a centre for directing spring sowing. The centre headed by the chief engineer gave intensified technical guidance in sowing rice seeds on the cold bed in time and bringing up healthy seedlings for transplantation. And, at the same time, the management committee established a command system for ploughing. In spring fields which had been ploughed in the preceding autumn were turned up more than twice. Average per-jungbo yield from the fields ploughed twice was 200-300 kg. higher than that from the fields ploughed once, and the fields ploughed thrice yielded 500 kg. more rice.

Co-operative farms in the county, receiving technical guidance from the county management committee and employing both tractors and animal power, weeded fields more than five times and properly supplied water to the fields.

The county management committee paid special attention to the guidance to lower units. Its responsible cadres went down to the co-operative farms to help the chairmen, work-team leaders and sub-team leaders and taught them how to allocate work-hands,

provide conditions for work, assess the results of work done and manage the affairs of the co-operative farm.

Generalization of the experiences gained from the guidance of a particular co-operative farm

tended to achieve good results in the county as a whole.

This county, whose per-jungbo yield of rice never exceeded 1.5 tons in the days of the U.S. imperialist and Syngman Rhee rule, gathered on the average some

4.3 tons per jungbo from more than 25,000 jungbo in 1962 and the highest per-jungbo yield was six tons. The county overfulfilled the state assignments of grain production by 5.8 per cent in 1962.

Technical Study in a Village

Technical study is part and parcel of the daily life of the members of the Keumsung Co-operative Farm, Baichun County, which lies in the heart of the vast Yunbaik plain.

Chullima work-team No. 16 of this co-operative farm, for instance, runs a technical study course which has three sections of crop farming, stock breeding and tractor engineering.

Thirty-four of the work-team members attend the course in their spare time. Lessons are given in crop farming, structure of tractors and 12 other technical subjects and 9 subjects for general knowledge to enable the enrolled to become qualified engineers or technicians. Training of technical personnel for agriculture is essential for the technical revolution in the countryside during the current Seven-Year Plan period.

The study course has produced some qualified technicians.

Li Bai Shik and Shin Hak Kyoo, for instance, passed the examination for the license of technicians, and now they work

as a tractor driver in the village and as a technician in the Baichun Farm Implements Factory.

Bak Sang Ki passed the examination for the license of agro-technicians in March 1961 and then the examination for the license of tractor drivers in 1962.

Many of the other work-team members have been successful in four or five subjects in the exa-

mination for the license of technicians.

The example of this work-team is followed by all other work-teams of the co-operative farm. At present, 70-80 per cent of the co-op farm members are enrolled in technical study course.

Technical study among the co-op farm members goes a long way towards boosting agricultural production. Last year, per-jungbo output of rice in the co-op farm reached five tons on the average and the highest figure of rice harvest per jungbo was seven tons.

In this co-op farm where the technical study course is regularly arranged, everybody will have acquired more than one technique within the next one or two years.

NEW LARGE TRACTOR

The Kiyang Tractor Factory, which makes great contributions to farm mechanization, has produced for the first time in Korea 75-h.p. caterpillar tractors.

The new tractor, "Chullima", has a loading capacity of 3.5 tons and the maximum speed per hour is 10.6 kilometres. It can pull five or six plows simultaneously when turning up fields. The plows are regulated by oil-pressure regulator. Being able to turn to all sides on the spot where it stands, the tractor can plough all the length of field including the corners.



This tideland in Onchun County is to be reclaimed

TIDELAND RECLAMATION

Large-scale projects for reclaiming land from the sea are on foot in the country. The reclamation of tideland is of great significance inasmuch as the country is mountainous with a limited area of plains. It will not only expand the area under cultivation, but also create salt-fields, shallow-sea fish breeding nurseries, and reed-fields. It is estimated that the tidelands along the west and south coasts of Korea run into more than 700,000 hectares, of which 300,000 hectares lie in North

Korea.

The reclamation of the tidelands had to wait until this era of the Workers' Party of Korea. Thanks to the Party's correct policy on nature-remaking, at present large-scale reclaiming projects are on at Shindo in North Pyongan Province, Samchunpo, Onchun and Nampo in South Pyongan Province, and other districts.

The project in the Onchun district, South Pyongan Province, is a typical one.

The first stage of the project

which began in July, 1960 was completed in April 1961 with the construction of a four-kilometre sea embankment. As a result, 1,200 hectares of land have been recovered from the sea. A heavy motor traffic is possible on the embankment.

It is natural that following the reclamation a state farm should open there. At the foot of the hills overlooking the sea new modern houses were built for the new-comers to work in the project and the farm. Educational and cultural establish-



Members of Choi Jung Shin work-team of the Tideland Reclamation Enterprise

ments were set up. The new village has an evening agricultural college and various educational establishments.

The second stage of the reclamation project will be carried on this year and it will yield 700 hectares more.

What was a great stretch of

valueless marshland which was always inundated at high tides only three years ago has become fertile land.

With the completion of the first stage and opening of the state-run farm, the construction workers were divided into two groups, one for continuing the

reclamation, another for working at the farm.

In these two years the farm gathered good harvests of dry-field rice. Last year per-hectare yield was 3 tons.

This year the reclamation will be stepped up with fresh vigor. The sea will be diked off as far as Arabdo Island some 4 km off the shore.

Already a workteam is working on the island. The workteam is approaching the land from two directions: the one parallel to the first embankment and the other straight towards the coast. They are filling up the sea with stones and eventually two more embankments will be constructed.

The whole project is planned to be completed in 1964. Then altogether 4,000 hectares of fertile land will be acquired. Many such large-scale tideland reclamation projects are on along the west coast and the acreage of the country's land under cultivation will increase immensely.

(Continued from page 14)

ness, our countryside is rapidly growing into a wealthy, cultured and modern one. Agricultural productive forces keep growing rapidly and the technical and cultural standards of the peasants are being improved speedily year after year. As the agricultural production has speedily developed, the peasants' living has improved year after year. The living of our peasants has at large reached the standard of middle or well-to-do middle peasants. All the successes achieved in our countryside signify the fruition of the correct agricultural policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On the basis of the successes achieved, the Workers' Party of Korea laid down a mili-

tant task of realizing farm mechanization at the earliest possible date and of further increasing agricultural production.

The Party put forward the tasks of harvesting three million tons of rice, producing 200,000 tons of meat, turning out 300 million metres of fabrics in 1964 and building modern houses for 600,000 families in town and country in the three years ending in 1964. When these tasks are fulfilled, the centuries-old desire of our people to eat rice and more meat, wear fine clothes and live in tile-roofed houses will be realized.

For the fulfilment of these militant tasks, our people, under the correct leadership of the Party, are vigorously working, giving full play to their creative initiative.



Co-operative Farmers at Rest-home

EVERY year hundreds of thousands of workers and office employees in our country enjoy a vacation at the state rest-homes located in the scenic spots of the country. The state pays all the expenses for the vacationers.

Today members of the co-operative farms are also able to enjoy their holidays free of charge at the state-run rest-homes during the winter months.

Every rest-home is crowded with vacationing agricultural co-op farmers, the conquerors of the height of five million tons of grain in the past year.

The Jooeul and Onsoopyung rest-homes, for example, accommodate more than 300 and 200 vacationers each at one time. This winter a greater number of farmers than in 1962 will take a



Vacationers often get together to exchange their experiences in raising bumper crops

experiences of farming and stock-breeding. They also visit factories.

A veteran peasant Rim Shi Taik, of Yuldoosamchulri plain of Sookchun County in South Pyungan Province, spent his holidays at the Woosanjang Rest-home surrounded in a forest of pine trees on the west coast. This is what he wrote in the vacationers' book: "This is a wonderful era. Last year my family were given enough grain to live on three years. Then we moved to a new modern house... Our co-operative farm decided to send the members to rest-homes in various parts of the country and I was one of the first ones picked. And here I am! What a wonderful time I am having! I owe all this to the Premier who has brought us such happiness."

pleasant vacation for a period of 15 days each.

Every rest-home is fully equipped with recreational facilities to make the stay of holiday-makers more pleasant.

Highly nutritive and delicious food is served to the vacationers. And every member of the rest-home staff including the public health workers faithfully serves the co-operative farmers who yielded an unprecedentedly good crop surmounting unfavourable weather conditions last year.

During their vacation the co-operative farmers exchange their



Some like music and dancing

March First

Popular Uprising

The Korean people greeted the 44th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising—the nation-wide struggle against the Japanese imperialist invaders waged in 1919—in the midst of the vigorous labour struggle for socialist construction in the northern part of the country and in the midst of the ever intensifying resistance of the people against the fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in South Korea.

The nation-wide popular uprising in March 1919 which was one of the instances of colonial national-liberation struggle waged under the impact of the triumphant Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia was an event of epochal significance in the annals of the Korean people's anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle.

NATION-WIDE UPRISING

The Japanese imperialists who annexed Korea in 1910 with the backing of the U.S. and British imperialists, set up a ferocious, military and police ruling apparatus in Korea, and the Korean people were subjected to savage suppression.

Freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association, religion, etc. were completely rubbed out and the whole land of Korea was turned into a large prison for the people. Terauchi, the then Japanese governor-general in Korea, bluntly declared: "The Koreans should abide by the Japanese laws, or they must die."

The Korean people could no longer tolerate the colonial oppression, exploitation, humiliation and non-rights. The anti-Japanese sentiments of

the patriotic people reached the point of outburst.

It was around this time that the Great October Socialist Revolution emerged victorious in Russia. It boundlessly inspired the suffering Korean people and roused them to a mass national-liberation struggle against Japanese imperialism.

On March 1, 1919, the deep-seated resentment of the Korean people against the Japanese imperialist aggressors burst into flame.

On that day workers, peasants, students, petty bourgeois and the people from localities gathered at the Pagoda Park in Seoul and read the "Proclamation of Independence." Demonstrations ensued. More than 300,000 people marched along the streets, shouting: "Long live independence of Korea!" "Japanese army and civilians, get out!" "Korea belongs to the Koreans. Long live freedom and equality!" There were clashes between the Japanese police and the demonstrators and streets of Seoul were drenched with the blood of the people.

With this as a momentum a storm of indignation swept the land, and the whole country was in the grip of uprising. The Japanese imperialists used the most brutal methods to counter the demonstrations. To this the people answered with mass revolts. In some localities the people took up arms and fought with the Japanese army and police. And in many parts of the country Japanese gendarmeries, police stations and sub-stations, county and township offices were stormed and destroyed. And Japanese and their running dogs were severely punished.

The March First Popular Uprising was a large-scale nation-wide resistance of the Korean people. Broad sections of the population—workers,

peasants, students, intellectuals, petty bourgeois, patriotic religionists and conscientious national capitalists—participated in the uprising. Even overseas Koreans in Japan and other countries rose up.

HISTORICAL LESSON

The March First Popular Uprising dealt a telling blow to Japanese imperialism and its allies in Korea, the domestic reactionaries. At the same time it demonstrated to the whole world the ardent patriotism, unity and national spirit of the Korean nation for the independence and freedom of the fatherland.

However, the nation-wide revolt failed to win the ultimate victory. It fell short of winning independence and freedom of the fatherland.

This was attributable, first of all, to the absence of a social force and a revolutionary party that could organize and mobilize systematically the revolutionary masses and exercise a firm leadership with purposes and aims in the struggle against the enemy in the national-liberation movement.

In those days the Korean working class was in its infancy and it still wanted a political party. To be sure, the working class took an active part in demonstrations and revolts displaying its stubbornness and revolutionary spirit. Yet, it was still early for it to become the leading force of a nation-wide movement for independence.

The people participating in the uprising waged the struggle to take weapons from the Japanese everywhere in the country. Nevertheless, the March First Popular Uprising failed to develop into an organized armed struggle. This was one of the major factors in the failure of the uprising.

The March First Popular Uprising also failed to link the peasant question with the national question.

In those days the Japanese imperialists used the feudal landlords of Korea as the mainstay of their colonial rule in Korea. Under the circumstances, the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle was inseparably linked with the struggle against feudalism in our country. The failure of linking closely the peasant question with the national question, therefore, exerted a negative influence on the general development of the movement for national independence. As a result, the peasant masses, who were the principal force in the uprising, did not hold out in the anti-Japanese struggle with persistence and staunchness.

Another lesson of the March First Popular

Uprising was that, if national independence and freedom were to be won, no nation should entertain any illusion about imperialist forces.

However, the bourgeois nationalists of Korea lost faith in the strength of their own people. Instead, they hoped to attain the country's independence and freedom by "petitioning" the Japanese imperialists. They even dreamed that the U.S. imperialists would render them "aid" to win the country's independence and freedom.

But no miscalculation could have been bigger. The U.S. imperialists not only backed actively the Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea, but in every way countenanced the bestial atrocities of the Japanese imperialists who ruthlessly suppressed the just struggle of the Korean people. Experiences clearly showed how absurd it was for a nation to harbour any illusion of winning national independence and freedom with the help of the imperialists.

With the March First Popular Uprising as the turning point, the Korean people put a period to the stage of the bourgeois nationalist movement in their struggle for national liberation, and went over to a new stage of the national-liberation struggle led by the working class under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Following the March First Popular Uprising, the anti-Japanese struggle grew in scope and strength among the workers, peasants and other sections of the patriotic people.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged by the Korean Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the 1930's overcame all the limitations found in the previous national-liberation struggle, availed itself of the positive experiences of the past struggles, and developed the new features of the mass movement. Thus the national-liberation struggle of the Korean people developed onto the highest stage—an armed struggle. The lesson of the March First Popular Uprising gained at the price of blood was fully turned to account in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the 30's.

FOR THE INDEPENDENT REUNIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY

On August 15, 1945, Korea was liberated from the yoke of the Japanese imperialists. However, with the occupation of the territory south of the 38th Parallel by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops, our country was divided into two parts. This offered the cardinal obstacle to the realiza-

tion of Korea's complete liberation and independence.

However, under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea which has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions, the people in the northern part of the country gained the genuine national independence and freedom for which they had aspired and our patriotic forerunners had shed blood in the anti-Japanese struggle. There a socialist paradise has been built at a rapid pace.

However, quite a contrary picture prevails in South Korea. Though eighteen years have elapsed since the liberation, the people of South Korea are still in the fetters of U.S. imperialist colonial rule, leading a wretched life.

The U.S. imperialists who took the place of the Japanese imperialists in South Korea have turned it into their colony. South Korea has been reduced to a prison. Freedom and democratic rights of the people are completely wiped out. It is a land of poverty and starvation where the national economy is utterly destroyed and the people are groaning in dire straits.

The barbarous colonial policy of U.S. imperialism in South Korea met with the strong indignation and resistance of the people. Syngman Rhee, Huh Jung, and Chang Myun, all U.S. puppets, were ousted one after another. Panic-stricken, the U.S. imperialists in order to prolong their tottering colonial rule set up a military fascist regime with another puppet Pak Jung Heui and went so far as to dissolve all the political parties and social organizations, and liquidated even the nominal "representative government." They intensified the suppression and murder of the people.

They have also gone the length of having Pak Jung Heui, a U.S. agent and pro-Japanese, hatch the criminal plot to drag into South Korea even the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the cunning Japanese militarists are working hard to bring the "South Korea-Japan talks" to a speedy conclusion. Under the shield of the "South Korea-Japan talks" many Japanese zaibatsu have already penetrated into South Korea and are now busy establishing an aggressive footing there. Not only that. Now they are scheming to station the Japanese troops permanently in South Korea.

The entire Korean people feel bitter hatred and indignation at the reappearance in South Korea of the Japanese militarists who had occupied their country for 36 years and put them to

enslavement.

Of late the situation in South Korea shows that the fascist terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs faces a total collapse. The general economic catastrophe prevailing in South Korea today is aggravating the social unrest, and the political disorder is getting out of their hands. In South Korea several millions are unemployed and semi-unemployed and streets are overflowed with them. Millions of peasants who have run out of food grain are wandering in the mountains and fields in search of grass roots and tree bark to eat. The dearth of food has thrown the whole land into confusion, and the ever-worsening inflation and skyrocketing prices are threatening the people's living all the more.

It is no wonder then that the people's anger and resentment to the military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs should have reached the zenith. As a matter of fact, the whole South Korea is in a tense atmosphere like a volcano before eruption.

As their colonial rule faces a total collapse, the U.S. imperialists in an attempt to quieten the people's anger and resistance are now staging the farce of "return to civilian government." It is their scheme to put up a new puppet to take the place of Pak Jung Heui who is rejected completely by the people.

However, the political and economic catastrophe in South Korea will not be coped with unless its basic cause is removed. It is known to all that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops is the root cause of this catastrophe.

So long as the U.S. occupation army remain in South Korea, everything will fall a prey to U.S. plunder. Their occupation only brings poverty, ignorance, humiliation, violence, suppression, imprisonment and murder to the South Korean people.

No national independence and freedom can be expected under the condition that the country is under foreign occupation. What is called the "government" in South Korea is nothing but a U.S. tool of aggression.

Never will the South Korean puppets dependent upon the U.S. gun and dollar be able to overcome the political, economic, and social crises—the outcome of U.S. occupation of South Korea. Nor can they improve the people's lot, as they have the least interest in the people's welfare. The past eighteen years will be more than an ample testimony to this.

There was a parade of puppets. Syngman Rhee, Huh Jung, and Chang Myun came and went. Now

Pak Jung Heui sits there. There has been little change. If there was any change, more factories were closed down, the harvest got still poorer, more people destroyed themselves because they could not sustain themselves, a greater number of innocent people were arrested, imprisoned, and killed.

However, no bloody suppression will be able to check the struggle of the people who demand an end to plunder and enslavement and fight for right to existence and freedom.

The long history of Korea is a living testimony to the fact that no alien aggressors ever conquered the Korean people. The people of Korea take a great pride in their glorious traditions, traditions that they crushed all alien invaders and defended national independence.

The heroic struggle of the South Korean people in April 1960 is still fresh in everyone's memory. The people of South Korea had no weapons to speak of, but they fought bare-handed the U.S. guns and tanks and overthrew the dictator Syngman Rhee. The April 1960 struggle of the South Korean people is a salient proof that the patriotic tradition of fighting against alien invaders as was demonstrated in March First Popular Uprising which had taken place more than forty years ago is still alive and pulsing in the hearts of the South Korean people.

The present era is so different from forty years ago. This is an era of revolutionary storms in which imperialism is facing a total collapse and socialism is victorious on a world-wide scale.

In the northern part of the country the sovereignty is firmly in the hands of the people, and the people possess powerful people's armed forces to protect their national independence and freedom.

The centuries-old poverty and backwardness have been wiped out in the North, where a firm foundation of self-supporting economy has been built. There are numerous big modern factories and

mills to be found in the northern part. All this guarantees the people of the North a happy life. But, more than that. It also guarantees the people of South Korea restoration of their ruined economy and a speedy improvement of their deteriorated life.

All this affirms positively that the Korean people can be and are masters of their destinies.

The people of South Korea who have risen up to fight the U.S. imperialists—the brutes of the 20th century and the very demon of destruction and bloodshed—draw boundless inspiration from the successes scored in the northern part of the country. Everyone here in Korea knows that reunification is the road to life; division is the road to ruin.

When the U.S. aggressive army is driven out of South Korea, i.e., when the Korean people get rid of the very cause of national split, there would be not a single question that could not be solved by the Korean people themselves.

The situation created in South Korea demands that the South Korean people bring down the tottering fascist military rule and set up a democratic, independent government with representatives of the workers, peasants, and all sections of the population. Moreover, the Confederation of North and South Korea and the economic and cultural exchange should be instituted, and a resolute struggle be waged for the country's peaceful reunification relying on the strength of the Korean people. To be victorious in this struggle, the situation also demands, a revolutionary party is needed.

No artificial wall built across the Korean peninsula can sever the blood ties of the people of North and South Korea—a homogeneous people. Nor can it bar the people from realizing their aspiration for the country's reunification. Such is the unshakable conviction the Korean people have acquired through their long history of struggles.



Korean Women Today

The Korean people find themselves now in a period of national prosperity unprecedented in Korea's history. It is an era of all-round efflorescence and development. All this is attributable to the seasoned leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Marshal Kim Il Sung and to the devoted struggle of the working people.

The women of the northern part of the country have been freed from all chains of the old society. Now they enjoy equal rights with men in all fields of politics, economy and culture as well as in family life.

Now in North Korea over 16,000 daughters of workers and peasants who had been subjected to maltreatment until yesterday are elected deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and the people's assembly at various levels. They enjoy trust and support of the people. Kim Deuk Ran is one of them. She is now Vice-Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly and chairman of a county people's committee.

Numerous women are working in leading positions of the Party and the Government, as well as in economic and cultural organs. Today there are more than 600,000 women working in all fields of the national economy, devoting their heart and soul to the country's prosperity and development and the promotion of welfare of the people.

Before liberation, upwards of 90 per cent of the women were illiterates. But today they all read and write.

The country counts over 37,000 woman engineers, technicians, specialists and holders of academic degrees. Besides, there are a large number of school teachers including college teachers.

Many factories and enterprises including the Pyongyang Spinning Mill and Pyongyang Silk Mill are being run by women including woman managers and woman Party chairmen. Especially in local industry women play a dominant role. And more than 140 co-operative farms are man-

aged by woman managerial chairmen. Han Hoo-bangnyu, Han Chan Ok and all other woman managerial chairmen are ably running the socialist rural economy.

In trade and commerce, women occupy more than 90 per cent of the entire personnel and in light industry over half.

Crew members of the boat named "Young Democratic Women under Kim Byung Sook" of the Nampo Fishery waged an indomitable struggle on a stormy sea after their ship was wrecked. Highly praising them Marshal Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people, awarded the title of the "Boat of the Heroine, Daughter of the Workers' Party of Korea" to their boat.

Following their example numerous women came out to work in the field of fishery.

Numerous housewives are participating in the domestic workteam movement exhibiting all their ability and talent. Now they are waging a movement for a woman to manufacture goods worth over 2,000 won a year on an average.

The Korean women, immensely loyal to the revolution, fight devotedly for the interest of the country and the people. The communist moral traits of the Korean women who, united with one and the same will, march forward toward a bright future are fully exhibited in the Chullima workteam movement.

Women of the new, communist type are emerging from among the ranks of our women. They work under the slogans: "Work, study and live in a communist way!" and "One for all, all for one." In the van of the ranks of the Korean women stand many outstanding women of today. To mention some of them, Kil Hwak Shil, putting aside her own interests, volunteered to move from her advanced workteam to a backward one and helped them to catch up with the advanced through her own example in action and kind explanation and persuasion. Then there is Li Shin Ja. Sharing her pleasures and pains with the lagging co-operative

farmers she put all her heart into remodelling them. Kim Soo Bok was the one who made her entire class honour students through her unremitting efforts and applying every creative method.

Highly appraising the achievements of the women who demonstrated high political enthusiasm and creative talent in socialist construction and in all spheres of the state life, the state awarded the title of Labour Heroine to more than 30 including Dang Woon Shil, Yoo Man Ok and Jung Sung Hi. Some 30,000 women were decorated by the state.

In our country the Law on the Equality of the Sexes was enacted as far back as in July 1946, immediately after Liberation.

This is the embodiment of the ideas outlined in the 10-point programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the 1930's. It called for doing away with the social distinction between the nobility and the populace and other inequalities, enforcement of uniformed equality without distinction of sex, race, religion, etc., enhancement of the social status of women and respect of their personality.

In our country women have equal right with men in all fields of social life, economy and culture. They receive equal pay for equal work with men and have the right to rest. And law guarantees them all forms of social insurance. Every condition is provided for complete social liberation of women.

Especially every woman in childbed enjoys a paid maternity leave in addition to the regular annual vacation. Also she is given maternity assistance free of charge.

Creches and kindergartens are set up everywhere women are working. Numerous laundries, dressmakers' shops, family restaurants and other service establishments are to relieve the working women of their chores. The accommodations of creches grew 60 times in 1960 as against 1956 and another big increase was noted in 1962.

Free medical service is always available to women and children as it is to all citizens.

Law stipulates that women are entitled to education according to their wishes and inclinations. Besides school training, they can learn while working, thereby improving their cultural and technical standards.

Now our women have become skilled and diligent socialist builders, boundlessly loyal to the country and the people. They command respect of

the people, as proud members of the ranks of socialist builders, as good mothers and wives.

The entire women of the country entrust their fate to the Workers' Party of Korea that has brought them such happiness as they enjoy today. They, united as one around the Party Central Committee, are marching forward to build a yet brighter and happier new society.

The Korean women remember the immortal exploits of Kim Myung Hwa and many other patriotic women who, under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, took part in the anti-Japanese partisan struggle for the country's liberation and for their own freedom and happiness in the 30s. They also bear in mind the patriotism of the Korean women including Heroine Jo Ok Hi who displayed unparalleled heroism in the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Korean women who have inherited the brilliant patriotic traditions are resolved to fight devotedly for the reunification and independence of the country and for the prosperity of the nation as well as for the yet happier morrow for themselves and for their children.

NATIONAL STUDENTS' CONTEST OF SCIENCE AND SKILL HELD


Recently a national contest of science and skill of higher technical school and technical school students was held in Pyongyang.

At this contest papers written by the students, who constitute our younger generation of scientists and technicians, were read. There were altogether 136 papers. All these articles were conducive to the development of the national economy.

Particularly, the paper on polyvinyl resin written by Li Keum Nam, a student of the Heungnam Higher Chemical Industrial School, was highly appraised. His paper foresees securing polyvinyl resin by reprocessing the waste from the vinalon factory. And this resin has many qualities—colorless, transparent, highly durable, adhesive and water-resisting.

There was a contest of lathe operation, in which more than 160 students took part exhibiting their skill to the full.

MORE MARINE PRODUCTS FOR PEOPLE



Korea is surrounded by seas on three sides, and the seas abound in various kinds of marine resources. Exploitation of marine resources tends to further improve our people's living. Workers in the field of fishing industry, in response to the Party's call, are striving to supply more marine products of better quality to the people. They make active efforts to further strengthen the material and technical basis of the fishing industry so as to further develop fisheries, sea-weed and shell-fish culture and marine products processing.

In our country, output of marine products in 1962 reached 840,000 tons. This means a 107 per cent increase over 1956. Our target is to increase the output of marine products to 1,200,000 tons by 1967, the last year of the current Seven-Year Plan.

Photo: Crew members of Twice Chullima Trawler No. 211 of the Shinpo Fishery



Fishes unloaded at the port of Shinpo





A fishing ground of the East Sea



← Pak Han Jai, captain of Twice Chulima Trawler No. 211 of the Shinpo Fishery (left). Preparing for another haul (right)

Mechanized unloading operation

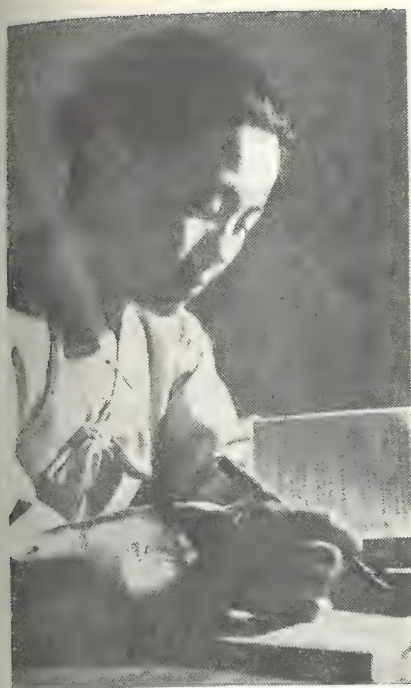




The Shinpo Fish Cannery produces in large quantities various kinds of canned goods for the people



A wide variety of tinned fish is on sale



Labour Hero Han Chan Ok engrossed in study

From a Co-op Farm Chairman's Diary

Some time ago our correspondent called on Labour Hero Han Chan Ok, chairman of the Kwangmyung Co-operative Farm in Kaichun County, South Pyongan Province.

We found that a few pages from her diary would give our readers a better picture of her, and Han Chan Ok readily agreed. The following is a few entries from her diary. —Ed.

April 30, 1954

Spring sowing was just over today.

This is one of the big achievements we have attained since our co-operative farm was organized two and a half months ago. Now that the busy spring sowing is over, many complicated events of the past come across my mind.

When the co-operative farm movement was afoot, poor families of our Baikol village, fifteen of them, lost no time in organizing a co-operative farm. I was elected chairman. So far things went smoothly. But as I assumed duty, there popped up many unexpected things. Above anything else, I felt our co-operative farm was built on a weak economic foundation.

The land was poor to start with; then, on top of it, the Yankee beasts who had temporarily occupied this village during the Fatherland Liberation War

wrought havoc with it. We were short of everything. As for draught animals, we had only two. The war caused much difficulty to the food problem too.

I had to secure seeds, get grain loans from the state, make plans for farming... Really my hands were full. Almost every evening I called on the chairman of the Ri Party committee to learn how I should manage the co-op farm.

In the meantime, sowing began in our village. It was on the first day of our sowing, I guess. On their way to the Ryongwun market, a few people from the Kanhacham village (By then, they had not yet organized a co-op farm there.) passed through our village. I was told this was what they said: "Try as hard as you can with your sterile land. You'll get nothing. Lots of trouble just for nothing!" "A teenage girl heads a co-op farm, eh! What would she know, anyhow?"

Of course, their remarks did

not make me feel good. I felt very much offended. But I decided to work harder and asked all the members to work more energetically. Nevertheless, things did not turn for the better and it fretted me.

One evening I again called on the chairman of the Ri Party committee. I asked him what I should do to put things on the right track. I still remember what he told me then. This was what he said: "Whenever you come across difficulties, you should remember the fact that your father was killed by the Yankee beasts and that you had been denied schooling in the days of Japanese imperialist rule. Then a thought of revenge would surge in you and fresh strength will spring forth. And you would know no difficulties."

His words really encouraged me. I returned home with a light heart.

Soon after that, we got an-



She also takes part in expanding the mulberry fields

other ox through the chairman of the Ri People's Committee and received chemical fertilizer from the county office. The spring sowing was thus carried out.

September 25, 1954

It is already autumn. Our co-operative farm is now on a sound foundation. Millet, durra and

other crops did well and we have gathered in a bumper harvest unprecedented in the village. Now we have proved the advantage of the co-operative economy. In every respect, that is, in increasing grain output, in rapidly raising the living and cultural standard of the peasants, and what not, the co-operative farm is

Every year a bumper harvest visits this co-operative farm



in a far better position than the individual peasants. Then the sidelines too are on the increase. This autumn we began sericulture. It has already brought the co-operative farm a considerable income.

Now that the holdings of the co-operative farm have grown considerably, we must take good care of them and I myself must set an example to others in every way.

This happened when we were harvesting millet. I noticed that a woman passed by ignoring a little millet ear lying on the field. I guess she felt it was too little to bother with. But I rushed there and picked it up. I'm sure she would not do anything like that.

March 7, 1959

Days roll by, days filled with hope and joy. Everyone works more earnestly for the co-op farm and its land and property are growing steadily.

Today is another memorable day.

From early morning the storming parties for land reclamation began working at the mountain foot. One push car after another rushed on and the morning air was filled with merry songs.

As soon as I finished my breakfast, I went straight to the work place before going to office. On my way, I came across Kim Jin Sup. Evidently he had been working, his sleeves rolled up to the elbows.

A sight of him made me feel happier. Because it was he who had insisted, when the co-operative farms in our ri (There were five in all.) were merged into one last August, that each co-op farm should keep its own properties. Probably he didn't like to see his co-op farm's well-fed cattle and fine farming implements placed under the common ownership of the new co-op farm. But I still remember what he

said when I told him about the result of the National Conference of Active Co-operative Farmers held in early January which I too had attended. I still remember his words. "I guess I have been too shortsighted, I'm ashamed of myself." And now he is doing his best in upturning the land! After a little talk with me, he strode away to his work-team in good spirits. The co-op farm can be proud of him, I thought.

The aged people of Baikol village are now all working energetically. These are the people who had insisted only three years ago that their land was not suited to maize cultivation. When it was proposed to cultivate maize, they were deadly against it saying that the soil was so poor that it was only suitable for millet and kaoliang. And it was not easy for us to make them see what the scientific farming methods could do, the might of irrigation and the advantage of maize cultivation. But eventually they came around to see our way.

Today all the villagers, without exception, are confident that the mountain folks can do farming as profitably as those in the plain areas.

I worked together with a group of young people a little while. They were vying with each other in introducing new work methods and registering higher records. The results were instantly reflected on the flash board. Colorful streamers fluttered in the wind.

During a break I told them a story about a unit of the anti-Japanese partisans that had fought the enemy while engaging in farming in the mountains of Paomatingtzu in northeast China in that arduous period.

The story would inspire them to labour exploits.

September 8, 1962

Today I made a round of the

village with the agro-technicians. The Party gave us a new task. Our co-op farm is to secure for the next year's farming 200 jungbo of land for the upland rice plant, 20 jungbo for orchard, and 100 jungbo for mulberry groves. This is an assignment given us by the Party.

Our co-op farm has now grown into a rich one.

Every peasant household keeps pigs, chickens and rabbits. And the Party is now leading us to the yet happier morrow when everyone will be eating rice and more meat, wearing fine clothes and living in spacious tile-roofed houses in the coming 2-3 years.

I thought I could picture the bright morrow. When we were on the mountain slope that would be turned into orchards, I told the agro-technicians:

"The slope was the very spot where eleven years ago villagers were slaughtered by the Yankee beasts and their placemen. Then I took refuge in the mountains. But today we are building a hap-



She and the tractor-driver want to make sure if the ploughing is deep enough

py life in this home village of ours and it will flourish as days go by."

She is also an enthusiastic member of the amateur music circle



U.S. "Aid" and South Korean Agriculture

The food crisis in South Korea, where a famine was reported even from the harvest time, is going from bad to worse.

According to the "food programme" for 1963 published by the Pak Jung Heui military fascist clique the shortage of grain supply would be more than 4,007,000 suk (one suk equals roughly 150 kg). But the recent press reports from South Korea put the figure between 5,000,000 and 6,500,000 suk.

This is how South Korea fares today — South Korea, once a grain producing area exporting 8,000,000 suk of rice every year.

However, the ever-worsening food crisis is nothing new in South Korea, as it has been turned into a "barren land" and a land of chronic famine. Now it must annually import 5,000,000-6,000,000 suk of U.S. surplus grain.

Talking much about their "aid" as usual, as if they were going to do favor to the hunger-stricken South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists on November 7 last year concluded an agreement with the South Korean military gang to "sell" U.S. surplus agricultural produce on the strength of a U.S. law on the disposal of U.S. surplus agricultural produce abroad.

With the agreement concluded, the U.S. imperialists under the name of "aid" are to sell in 1963 large quantities of U.S. surplus agricultural produce worth over 87,000,000 dollars, the highest figure since the country's liberation, according to the South Korean press.

Such acute food shortage that South Korea is facing today is a socio-economic "must" for the

U.S. imperialists to sell their surplus produce to South Korea.

This is why the U.S. imperialists from the first day of their occupation of South Korea have systematically devastated the fertile land and ruined agriculture of South Korea.

It is known to all that the main target of the U.S. colonial predatory policy in South Korea is the South Korean peasantry. This is understandable, for the overwhelming majority of the South Korean population are engaged in agriculture, while the industry occupies only a very small proportion in South Korea's total production.

The U.S. imperialists are plundering without restraint the natural resources and labour power in the South Korean countryside. They are forcing the peasants to bear the heavy burden of military expenses while monopolizing the South Korean countryside to market their surplus goods. Under the name of "aid" they are forcing the surplus produce—grains, raw-cotton, fertilizer as well as manufactured goods — upon the South Korean peasantry.

In connection with this, Seoul Radio on November 7 pointed out: "Surplus agricultural produce has been affecting to no small extent the stabilization of farm prices and the development of our agriculture. Everyone knows that our rural villages are being reduced to ruin from year to year due to the excessive flow of surplus agricultural produce."

The devastated South Korean rural communities are regarded by the U.S. imperialists as necessary for selling their surplus agricultural produce.

Between 1950 and 1957 the U.S. imperialists expropriated roughly 280,000 jungbo of farm-

Then we headed for the river-side to be turned into mulberry fields. On the way we met the chairman of the county management committee for co-operative

farms. He told us that we had chosen good spots for the upland rice plant, orchards, and mulberry groves. We talked on the future of our village. Be-

fore long a pavilion will be built by the riverside, then there will be a boating place. Every mountain will be covered with fruit and mulberry trees.

land to build military bases, roads and war plants. Already in 1950 no less than 44.8 per cent of South Korea's forest resources were plundered or laid waste.

As a result, today the acreage under crops in South Korea has decreased by 400,000 jungbo compared with the days before the August 15 liberation, the gross grain output in 1961, reportedly a good year, showed a decrease of 25 per cent as against 1941. (*Hapdong Tong-hin*, January 17, 1962)

The U.S. imperialists not only failed to undertake any afforestation and water conservancy work which bears directly on agricultural production but also left the existing facilities to ruin. Today South Korea has been turned into a land of misery, a land of barrenness subject to flood or drought.

The flood and drought damage in South Korea is increasing year by year. In 1960 more than 425,000 jungbo of land was damaged. And the floods and drought in 1962 caused the "severest crop failure in 50 years", with the result that a food crisis has been sweeping the whole countryside since the last harvest.

South Korea is compelled to import a large amount of U.S. surplus agricultural produce.

Then what have U.S. surplus agricultural produce brought to South Korea?

A South Korean agronomist spoke over Seoul Radio on November 4, 1962 as follows: "Since Liberation a huge amount of grain, roughly 50 million suk, has been imported, resulting in the price reduction of grains produced in the country. And it has cooled the enthusiasm of the peasants, bringing about the shrinkage of agricultural production. More, the forced sale of U.S. goods has caused a wide gap between the prices of manufactured goods and agricultural produce, thereby further ruining the life of the South Korean peasants.

"So far the price of agricultural produce, according to a government's announcement, is 40 per cent below that of manufactured goods. If we take the grain price in 1955 as 100, it was 103 in 1958, 90 in 1959 and 106 in 1960, whereas the price index of general manufactured goods in the corresponding years was 127, 153 and 176 respectively. In short the gap was widened from 24 to 63, then to 70.

"These figures tell that the price of agricultural produce stands at 60 per cent in comparison with that of general manufactured goods. This caused the shrinkage in agricultural production and aggravated peasant household economy."

The losses of the peasants owing to the gap between the lowering farm prices and the skyrocketing price of the imported manufactured goods in South Korea find more clear expression in the sale of the U.S. fertilizer. South Korea is forced to buy 600,000-700,000 tons of U.S. fertilizer every year.

U.S. imperialism is the sole supplier of fertilizer to South Korea and it is selling it in South Korea at a price far higher than the world market price.

During 1955-1960 the U.S. imperialists sold ammonium sulphate fertilizer at a price 25-30 per cent higher than the capitalist market price.

Not contented even with this, the avaricious U.S. imperialists have been intensifying the plunder of the peasants by frequently raising the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar and South Korean hwan. For instance, at the beginning of 1961 the exchange rate was raised from 1:650 to 1:1,300 (before the currency reform), which resulted in plundering some 30 billion hwan of the South Korean peasants (3 billion won in the present currency) in 1962 fertilizer year.

More, the U.S. surplus fertilizer not only serves as a means to cruelly exploit the South Korean peasants, but also causes the devastation of South Korean farm land.

The U.S. fertilizer forced upon the South Korean peasants is very inferior in quality, and unsuitable to the South Korean soil and crops. The U.S. fertilizer has acidified and hardened the farm land, resulting in a sharp reduction in the crop yield.

Hence, even South Korean officials admit that "70 per cent of South Korean farm land has been acidified... the peasants have suffered 66.4 billion hwan of losses owing to the application of U.S. fertilizer over 1,000,000-odd jungbo of land." (South Korean newspaper *Sanup Kyungje Shin-moon*.)

The U.S. imperialists are the very ringleader who has ruined the South Korean countryside and turned it into a living hell.

What I Saw in South Korea

The following is part of a travel-note written by a South Korean now residing in Japan after his visit to South Korea in the latter part of 1962. — Ed.

MY NATIVE LAND REVISITED AFTER 20 YEARS' ABSENCE

Recently I have been to my native land after 20 years' absence and, bad writer as I am, I have made up my mind to record my impressions. Homesickness may be common to all persons who are away from home or their native country. I am no exception. The thought of my native land never left my mind even a moment during the past 20-odd years.

There are times for even those who like their life in a strange land to find it hard to shake off the feeling of nostalgia. The more so, therefore, with us Koreans in Japan, because we are those who had been driven out of our fertile and beautiful land by the Japanese Imperialist gangsters but could not return home though 17 years has past since the country's liberation!

August this year — I left the Haneda airfield with a heart filled with deep affection for homeland and my native place. It must be a long way to my native place, I thought, as for some 20 years I could not visit it. But it turned out to be not so far, after all. The distance was to be covered only in two and a half hours by air.

The moment my plane touched the Kimpo airfield, I found myself awakening to my past indignation and resentment. Why should we not be allowed to live together in our homeland lying at such a short distance away? Thinking in this vein, I made up my mind to find for myself what was causing all this.

DEPLORABLE FACTS

My story begins from the Kimpo airfield.

Walking along the road leading from the airfield, the so-called "gateway to South Korea", to

Yueui Island, I was not infrequently assaulted by offensive odour...

I went to the home of a relative in Yungdeungpo. However, when I knocked at the address, a woman appeared to the door. She wore a thick make-up. When I told her what I wanted, she said, "Oh! you want to see Mister, don't you?"

Her demeanour struck me very dubious. I had been told that my relative was earning a living, but it turned out that he was running a brothel.

My conversation with my relative about each other's life eventually led to the unlicensed brothel he was running. It was the first story that I heard in South Korea.

How wretched the fate of women is, women in South Korea who are compelled to sell their bodies as there are no jobs to be found for them!

Indeed my native land is sick. And during my sojourn I could find nothing there to console my wounded heart.

STIFLING REALITY

Next morning I found myself walking along the shop-lined street of Myungdong, Seoul.



These South Korean people and children are recruited for forced labour at U.S. military bases

Everything seemed quite unusual to me, an utter stranger to this district.

Particularly I was annoyed by the jarring noise of American jazz and Japanese popular songs. Physiognomists were at every street corner and child beggars were all over the place. These waifs and strays did not look more than seven or eight years old, but everyone of them held an empty can in his hand and a band of them would follow passers-by. If they find a decently dressed person, they would bar his or her way and beg for alms. Children of strong build would persist in begging moving about nimbly, but those looking feeble would say "Mister, I am starving..." Then after a few steps they would give up.

However, the hearts of Seoul citizens are so hardened that they think little of these heart-rending scenes. It seemed the people refuse to picture that their very own could become such poor orphans. Instead, it seemed, they were saying to themselves, "No! We have our own children to take care of. We'd better not pay any attention to these children." Poor children, indeed! Where could they turn to?

These numerous forsaken children wander all day long hoping to find something for their empty stomach. And when night falls, no warm parental embrace is waiting them. Instead, they fall into sleep even without a strawmat over them under a stall in a market place, or at the gate of a bank or on a park bench. No wonder many of them are frozen to death during the winter.

This notwithstanding, each **Dong** office of Seoul is ordered by the "military authorities" to clear these children off streets. Now every **Dong** office is letting loose civilian guards every night in its "driving out" campaign, a temporary measure to evade its responsibility.

How stifling reality it is! Such is the result of the "land reconstruction" programme!

Such being the case, there appeared of late another phenomenon — "Dolmani suicide cases" (suicide cases of juvenile vagrants) — in this city of darkness noted for the increasing number of accidents and suicides.

In this society, where even grown-ups cannot find work, war orphans, children whose parents died from starvation and a great number of orphans are killing themselves. How heart-breaking this is!

But the so-called "military government" takes no measure for saving the situation,



Instead of carrying a school satchel, South Korean children walk around with a shoe-shining kit as this boy

MISERABLE ORPHAN'S LIFE

Talking about the orphans and unlicensed prostitutes, mention should be made of the "Special Law on Adopting Orphans" framed up as a simplified measure of the "Emigration Law." This special law was drawn up allegedly with a view to simplifying the system of emigrating orphans to the United States and South America. It introduces an "absentee adoption system" so that now any foreigner remaining in his country can adopt a child in South Korea. The fitness of a child for adoption should be determined after the child's entry into the foreign land. Eventually, among those South Korean orphans who were taken to the United States or South America for adoption, only those whose character and looks happened to be to the liking of the foreigners are treated as adopted children. They are abandoned



One of the poor, little peddlers in South Korea

if they are found "unfit" for any reason and they are forced to lead a miserable life worse than a puppy... Indeed South Korea has now been turned into a land where children are being sold without mercy. And many bad lawyers have already amassed a large sum of money in this human traffic! My heart contracts when I think of thousands of helpless orphans who have been sold to alien lands and subjected to a cruel treatment!

Why should anything like this be done to the children by our countrymen, kin of the same blood, in our homeland supposedly liberated? During the days of my trip, I came to see clearly what the U.S. "aid" really is and what has driven the land of South Korea into such a predicament.

MISERABLE LIVELIHOOD

The living of citizens keeps deteriorating.

It is not difficult to picture how hard the life of a textile worker is. His average daily wage is 50 won but he has to pay 800 won for school tuition every month for each of his children. Besides, if he has to pay rent, he has no other way but to make their children of seven or eight years old shoe-shiners or chewing gum or cigarette peddlers far from sending them to school.

No wonder one meets with these boys and

girls shining shoes or selling chewing gum or cigarettes everywhere, in the tea-rooms, eating houses or on the streets. Sometimes I, too, was obliged to buy two or three packs of cigarettes a day and have my shoes cleaned while sitting in a tea-room.

For me these children seemed to speak of the immeasurably deplorable realities of my native land.

Most medium and small enterprisers, too, are going bankrupt one after another. These enterprisers after being robbed in every vile manner possible fall in a matter of a few months.

Even in September, a month of harvest, no rice stores or grain dealers could offer rice for sale—the price of vegetables and spices for pickling rose 2-3 times more than usual owing to the decrease by half in their output. Wretched is the consequence of the "agriculture-first policy", the policy advertised so much by the "military government."

There is hardly any construction going on because of a shortage of structural steel and timber.

Timber is entirely out of sight. The acute housing shortage leaves one-third of the population homeless and even those dwelling houses in existence are all dilapidated. New houses are to be found only in amusement centres, most of them being tea-rooms, bars or billiard-houses.

The net result of all this is a huge army of unemployed, sick persons and beggars. Nevertheless, the "military government" under the plea of keeping steps with the times encourages the construction of mahjong or chess clubs, brothels and other amusement centres.

ALL FOR THE COUNTRY'S PEACEFUL UNIFICATION

During my sojourn in Seoul, I had an opportunity to travel to Inchon and Taijun where I heard some unforgettable stories.

It was in Taijun that I heard this. 143 South Korean fishermen from Bookchun and Kanghwa in Kyunggi Province, and from South Choongchung and South Cholla Provinces were catching shrimps aboard 27 boats near Yungpyung Island on the West Sea. They were caught in a storm and shipwrecked, but they were rescued by the North Korean fishermen. It happened on August 8, about a month before I was in Taijun.

I was told that the North Korean fishermen not only rescued the South Korean fishermen but also saw to it that over 100 cases of acute gastritis, colitis and contusion as well as chronic

diseases were cured. That was not all. They repaired completely the wrecked boats of the South Korean fishermen at the cost of more than 40 million won (in South Korean currency) for wire-rope, hemp rope, fishing nets, sails and timber, etc. Moreover, they provided the victimized South Korean fishermen with clothing, footwear and all other daily necessities. And all this was done in a matter of 20 days. Some 40 medical doctors and many workers with a burning compatriotic love helped their fellow-countrymen.

How admirable a deed this is!

North Korea is the very society whose people show such a profound concern for the misfortune of their fellow-countrymen.

All South Koreans were talking about it. True, the news spread behind the back of the police or intelligence men, but there was hardly anyone who was ignorant of the fact. Labourers in front of the Taijun Railway Station and everyone I met in Inchon were all talking about the event.

What the people said boils down to this. There is "a great distance between what they hear from those who have been to the North and what the newspapers and military government tell them." They were saying that "North Korea is indeed a good place to live."

It was the consensus of opinion that 80,000 Koreans in Japan had so far been repatriated to the northern part of the country and the letters from the returnees were unanimous in saying that North Korea was a different world.

Hence the predominating opinion in South Korea today is this: "Why should we, living in a country where everybody can lead a decent life if it be unified, beg the Japanese who had bled the Korean people white for 36 years, with a big ballyhoo about the 'South Korea-Japan talks' and what not?"

On my way back from Taijun, I had a talk with a farmer who sat beside me. He was a tenant farmer from Songjung in Ryunsan Sub-county. According to him, there are no radios or newspapers in the countryside and all that the villagers hear day in and day out are orders of the police or the "Reconstruction Committee." But as the saying goes, "News spreads fast," and everyone heard about what had happened in North Korea, the story of the South Korean fishermen in the North.

And he said without hesitation: "Once Li Wan Yong sold off our country to Japan at a price of

sever. million won and now Pak Jung Heui is going to sell it at 300 million dollars. Do you see any difference between these two?"

I came to understand the fierce hostile feelings of the South Korean compatriots against Japanese imperialism and the "military government" and their burning aspiration for unification.

DEEP INDIGNATION AGAINST THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS AND THE MILITARY CLIQUE

After 15 days of my sojourn in Seoul, Taijun and Inchon, I took an express "Jaikunho" bound for Pusan. The landscape seen through the window struck me very sad — the naked mountains and desolate fields dotted with grass-roofed huts resembling a distorted tangerine peel. Everything seemed gripped by poverty and remained as ever as they were scores of years ago.

Was there any change for the better during the past 17 years since liberation? I kept asking this question in my mind. And I could not but fall into serious thinking how we could achieve as early as possible the unification of the country which still remains split.

If one considers the matter seriously, he is sure to realize the fact that all troubles are caused by the intervention of U.S. imperialism and by those fools who do not want to settle the internal



A bitter winter for the hunger-stricken, homeless South Koreans

affairs of the country with our own strength.

Every day newspapers are full of items on criminal offences, poverty, the hunger-stricken people. There are stories of fathers and children, and brothers killing each other with an axe or by poisoning, which give one the shivers. Not only that, rape, arson, assault and battery, and murder cases by American soldiers are daily reported in

the papers.

All this has been caused by those fellows who want to live relying upon outside forces and those villainous fellows who want to lord it over our fellow countrymen riding on the former's back.

This is my conclusion drawn from what I observed in South Korea during my stay of about one month there.

WHY THEY COMMITTED SUICIDE

ONE day in early October 1962, when autumn was at its height, a puppet army soldier was seen hurriedly walking over the hill in Rokbun-dong, Seoul.

He was Yoon Byung Duk, on his way home on a furlough.

But, on the following day, he and his family—wife and a little girl—were carried over the same hill on stretchers.

The child had already breathed its last, and he and his wife were on the verge of death.

Why did such tragedy happen to Yoon Byung Duk who had returned home to see his family?

About this case, the South Korean paper **Hankook Ilbo** reported as follows:

As Yoon Byung Duk hurried homeward, he pictured joy of seeing his family again. But what he found upon his return

was shocking. The miserable life that his family was going through made his heart bleed.

Until he was pressganged into the puppet army a year ago, Yoon Byung Duk had been a carpenter, and it was not easy to eke out a living.

With the conscription of Yoon Byung Duk into the puppet army his wife with a young daughter lost the only support.

His wife, with her baby on her back, roamed about in search of a job. One can imagine what chance a woman with a baby had in South Korea where even able-bodied men cannot find jobs.

However, she did everything that came her way. Once she tried vegetable peddling. It was very difficult for her to keep the wolf from the door.

On that day when Yoon Byung Duk returned home, too, she was out. She had gone to look for something to eat, with the baby on her back.

He waited for his wife to come back in the unheated room. It is not difficult to imagine his bitter reflections as he sat waiting. He was in the army, cheap cannon-fodder for the U.S. imperialists. How could he escape the disgraceful life of drudgery and humiliation in the puppet army? And there were his starving wife and daughter. Who would take care of them?

Dusk began to fall and Yoon Byung Duk was still waiting for his wife in the dark room. Eventually she returned home empty-handed.

Yoon Byung Duk chose death rather than lead a life of such hardships and humiliation.

This case is not an isolated one. It is one of numerous cases of suicide and family suicide occurring daily in South Korea, and it bespeaks the miserable conditions of the puppet army soldiers and their families.

The Crushing Load of "Government Bonds"

TO appropriate funds for the ever increasing military spending the U.S. imperialists and their puppets in South Korea are burdening the people with a heavier load of taxes on the one hand and they keep issuing government bonds on the other.

Of its estimated 1963 revenues the South Korean military fascist regime foresees an amount of 5,800 million won from the sale of bonds, an increase of 2,472 million won over the estimated amount for 1962.

Every year the issue amount of "government bonds" has increased sharply: in 1950 it was 28,000,000 won, but it jumped to 1,593,300,000 won in 1954, 3,113,400,000 won in 1955, and 3,919,300,000 won in 1961.

Thus, from 1948, the year when the puppet government was set up, to the present time the puppet regime collected no less than 23 billion won from the sale of "government bonds." (The *Monthly Statistics of the Bank of Korea*, June issue of 1962)

This means that every South Korean is burdened with a government loan of 1,150 won and every South Korean family with 5,000-6,000 won on an average.

Here one should not overlook the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have constantly raised the rate of taxation. In 1949 they squeezed 144.7 million won out of the people through taxation, but in 1963 the amount is 27,371

million won (The South Korean *Economic Year Book* for 1955 and the puppet government's budgetary plan for 1963). Moreover, the South Korean economy has been in utter ruin. Consequently such an over-issue of "government bonds" is bleeding the South Korean people white.

Realizing that the poverty-stricken South Korean people are not in a position to digest such a large sum of "government bonds", the South Korean military gangs drew up a set of "regulations on the sale of national bonds". Under these "regulations" the South Korean people are compelled to buy the "government bonds" when they make purchases of various goods, or

when pigs or cows are slaughtered.

Once the bonds are sold, the military fascists do all kinds of trickeries: they misuse the money, reduce the rate of interest, delay the date of redemption.

In March 1962 alone the military fascist clique declared void the public debt of 6,800,000 won under the pretext of "prescription". And in March last year they reduced the interest on the "government bonds", which matured in 1957 but were still not redeemed, from 4.4 per cent to 1.3 per cent.

After various kinds of trickeries aimed at repudiation, the South Korean military regime still owes the amount of 15,116,500,000 won to the people.

It is clear from the above that South Korea's "bonds" are to all intents and purposes nothing but a variant of tax forced upon the South Korean people.

HEINOUS MILKMAN



SOUTH KOREA IS FIGHTING

LI KI NAM

The voice of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and their military fascist stooges is becoming louder as days go by.

Even under the martial law enforced by the military gang, handbills which denounce the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist clique are scattered and pasted on walls in broad daylight on the streets of South Korea. Then demonstrations are held and puppet offices are frequently raided.

This is another proof that the indignation of the South Korean people is drawing to a head, the South Korean people who have been languishing in famine and suffering from utter lack of right due to the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial plunder and military fascist terror.

The Pusan Ilbo despite the strict press gag came up with statistics, which conservatively say that in the first half of 1962 there were 224 labour disputes in South Kyungsang Province alone.

In the past the struggle of South Korean workers were isolated, scattered and small-scale ones demanding wage increase, the payment of back wages and no lay-offs. But now their struggle is gradually assuming a character of anti-Pak Jung Heui military clique and anti-U.S. imperialism on a nation-wide scale.

More than 10,000 Pusan dockers rejected the "trade union leaders" appointed by the military regime. Members of the "national miners trade union" waged twice a nation-wide struggle demanding the military fascist clique to enact a law on the protection of miners.

Notwithstanding the skyrocketing prices the South Korean military fascist clique took measures for reducing wages. Upwards of 13,000 South Korean railway men and Seoul bus company workers fought against these move of the military regime.

In the meantime the 18,000 Korean workers employed by the U.S. aggressive troops in Boopyong of Kyunggi province and other areas long fought vehemently against racial discrimination, low wages and discharge. The employees of the

McFardon Company, a U.S. contracting firm in Seoul, incensed at the outrageous act of the U.S. employer who discharged Korean workers without any notice, without paying even back wages, not to speak of severance pay, waged a vigorous struggle assaulting the company office.

The South Korean peasants bear the brunt of the U.S. policy of arms expansion. They are cruelly plundered by the U.S. imperialists and the military gang.

Today chronic famine is sweeping the devastated rural areas of South Korea. On top of it, South Korea is visited every year by drought, flood and typhoon, which only hurt agriculture more.

Under these conditions, it is not uncommon to see the entire inhabitants of a village have no food grain and quit their village to try their lot in the city. Such is the gloomy picture of the rural villages of South Korea today.

It stands to reason that under these circumstances the voice of discontent of the South Korean peasants against the U.S. imperialists and the military gang becomes louder. The peasants are fighting against various predatory acts, particularly against the land pillage by the U.S. army. They demand that the U.S. imperialists and the military clique ensure farming conditions, take measures against natural disasters, abolish the feudal tenant system. This is not all. The peasants demand land.

Even according to the extremely conservative data reported by the South Korean press, there were 153 cases of peasants' struggles—sit-down strikes, protests—in South Korea in the first ten months of 1962 alone.

Some 3,900 peasant families on Koje island and peasants of the Hansan sub-county, Tongyung county in South Kyungsang Province, rose up in demand of immediate redemption of lands, forests and houses taken by the U.S. aggressive army ten years ago.

The peasants of Changwun county, South Kyungsang Province held a demonstration in pro-

test against the land pillage by the so-called "development team" in collusion with the military regime.

More and more broad sections of peasants have joined the struggle against the sharp increase of taxes and the "land acquisition tax." The struggles of the peasants of Nam sub-county, Choonsung county, Kangwon Province, of Janghang township, Suchun county, South Choongchung Province and of Ryangsan county, South Kyung-sang Province, are some of those waged against such moves.

Following the military coup the youth and students of South Korea kept an attitude of silence as a token of protest under the circumstances of the unprecedented tyranny watching every move and every action of the military gang. But today their struggle has become more positive. They are boycotting classes and demonstrating against the U.S. imperialists and the military gang.

On April 19, 1962, the second anniversary of the popular uprising in South Korea, the Seoul University students issued a declaration denouncing the oppression of the people by the U.S. imperialists and the military gang. Then breaking through the strict police cordon, they marched in silence along the streets which were resounded, in April two years before, with the angry shouts of the demonstrators.

Then two months later, in June, the young people and students of South Korea came out against the repeated murder of the South Korean people by the U.S. army men.

South Korean students are forbidden to demonstrate, to strike and to assemble. But some 2,000 students of Koryu University, unable to repress their anger at the murderous acts of the U.S. imperialists, issued an appeal calling for the whole nation to come out in the struggle against the barbaric behaviour of the U.S. aggressive troops. They held a meeting of protest against the brutal lynchings by the U.S. army men, and waged a sit-down strike.

Broad sections of youths and students of South Korea and the people responded warmly to this appeal and a nation-wide anti-U.S. demonstration ensued. The students of twelve colleges of Seoul University fought determinedly holding anti-U.S. demonstrations.

As the anti-popular education of the military gang becomes worse the struggle of the students against the U.S. imperialists and the military regime is becoming more intense.

Illustrative of this is the nation-wide struggle of students against the military fascist regime.

They fought against the "Regulations on Qualifications of Bachelors" enforced in October last by the military fascist clique. The students of Dongyang Medical College and Duksung Women's College fought against the plan for the abolition of colleges. Recently the students of the Kyungbook University waged a struggle against the unlawful dismissal of professors by the authorities.

One should not overlook the people's struggle against the measures taken by the military regime for the removal of box houses in the urban areas and the fight of the medium and small traders and industrialists against the heavy burden of taxation. Thus, the flames of struggle of the South Korean people are flaring up everywhere.

Even old-timers in South Korea's political life are coming out to oppose the Pak Jung Heui military fascists. Now it has come to light that there were five attempts during the past year to bring down the military regime, including the one planned by a group of the former members of the "Democratic Party".

The anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the South Korean people is gaining momentum as the military fascist clique are scheming more openly to prolong their tenure of office and to collude with the Japanese imperialists at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

These facts clearly show that the days of the U.S.-engineered military fascist, terrorist rule are numbered.

Developments prevailing in South Korea reveal that no desperation of the military terrorist gang supported by U.S. arms will save the tottering U.S. colonial rule.

The only way to save South Korea from the catastrophic situation and to relieve the South Korean people from poverty and famine is, as the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic have consistently asserted, to drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and achieve the country's peaceful reunification without outside interference.

No desperate machination on the part of U.S. imperialism can check the vigorous advance of the South Korean people who have risen up in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

The indignation of the South Korean people will erupt eventually and the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism will certainly collapse.

U.S. Spy Plane U-2 over North Korea

Of late provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists are becoming more and more naked in South Korea.

They made a racket of "emergency combat exercise" under the name of "joint operation." To this war game the puppet army was dragged out.

In the closing days of last year the U.S. imperialists committed another criminal aggressive act. They sent their infamous spy plane U-2 deep into North Korea.

At around 9:55 on the morning of December 6, 1962, a U.S. U-2 spy plane flew from the direction of the Daiyunpyung island and penetrated deep into North Korea via Haijo. The U.S. plane flew over our country until 11:40 a.m.

This aggressive act which was directly planned and directed by the war bosses in the White House and the Pentagon is an intolerable provocative act against the Korean people, a gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and a grave menace to peace in Korea, in the Far East and Asia.

Our people resolutely denounce this criminal act of the U.S. imperialists and demand that those criminals who sent the U-2 spy plane and those who intruded into the area of our side must be severely punished in accordance with the provisions of the Armistice Agreement.

The recent developments show that the aggressive schemes and the military provocations of the U.S. imperialists are becoming more and more malicious.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors keep shipping mass-destruction weapons to South Korea. Recently they brought in "F-100" jet fighters, various naval vessels, guided missile "Lacrosse", and are building more air bases, harbours and military roads. Then many new supply depots were established.

Moreover, the draft act was amended to recruit more young people of South Korea to use as cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism. U.S. war games

are staged frequently and armed vessels are dispatched to violate our territorial waters and commit hostile acts.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are more frequently raising war din, intensifying preparations of a new aggressive war, thereby aggravating tension in Korea in the hope of bolstering their tottering colonial rule in South Korea.

In an attempt to maintain their colonial rule which is being shaken to its very foundation in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists run wild in hatching a plot of the so-called "return to civilian government." At the bidding of their masters, U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Heui clique staged a "referendum", concocted a fascist "constitution" and framed up the evil "law on political parties."

But the antagonism of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and the military junta is mounting ever higher.

Panic-stricken by this, the U.S. imperialists are madly crying for war.

Kicking up much dust they are trying to break the fighting spirit of the South Korean people with the show of "simulated war", "state of emergency", etc. Then they are stepping up war preparations against the northern part of the country.

Precisely for this reason, they dispatched their spy-plane U-2 over North Korea. Such outrage is not only in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, but also it runs counter to the principles of international law on territorial integrity and sovereignty. Most resolutely the Korean people condemn such criminal provocation of U.S. imperialism.

The enemy had better refrain from reckless behaviour. He should draw a due lesson from the ignominious defeat that they suffered in the Korean war.

Today, the Korean people have the powerful material and moral forces and are fully prepared to deal a staggering blow at the enemy should he recklessly attack our people.



These accessory goods of freight cars, produced at the Wonsan Railway Factory, are to be sent to the fighting Cuban people

We Are with the Cuban People

The Korean people support actively the heroic Cuban people who have risen up as one holding arms in their hands in response to the militant call, "Fatherland or death, we will win!"

Working people in various parts of our country are sending letters to their Cuban friends. Comrade Kim Ki Woo, Twice Hero of the Republic,

wrote in his letter:

"The U.S. aircraft and warships keep invading the territorial air and waters of Cuba. No U.S. aircraft, warships and rocket weapons can frighten the Cuban people and army that are confident of their final victory and are resolved to defend their country at the cost of their lives."

The working people of our country intensify labour struggle for increased production to render more material aid to the fighting Cuban people.

The workers and technicians of the Heuichun Machine-tool Factory fulfilled their target for the production of the machine tools to be sent to Cuba besides their tremendous state assignments for last year. Under the call, "Let's support the fighting Cuban people to the utmost!" the factory workers produced and sent big and medium lathes, milling cutters and various other machine tools to Cuba.

At the news of the naval blockade of Cuba by the U.S. imperialists the workers here held a meeting. At the meeting they, vehemently denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors, resolved to support the righteous struggle of the Cuban people and send more machine tools to the Cuban friends.

In each workshop of the factory former soldiers who established merits in the battles against the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the Fatherland Liberation War organized shock brigades and turned out additional ten sharpeners in a short space of time.

Steelmakers of the Sungjin Steel Works are producing great quantities of rolled steel for Cuba.

Labour Hero An Sang Jo of the steel shop said: "No force on earth can submit the Cuban people who have risen up for the just cause of

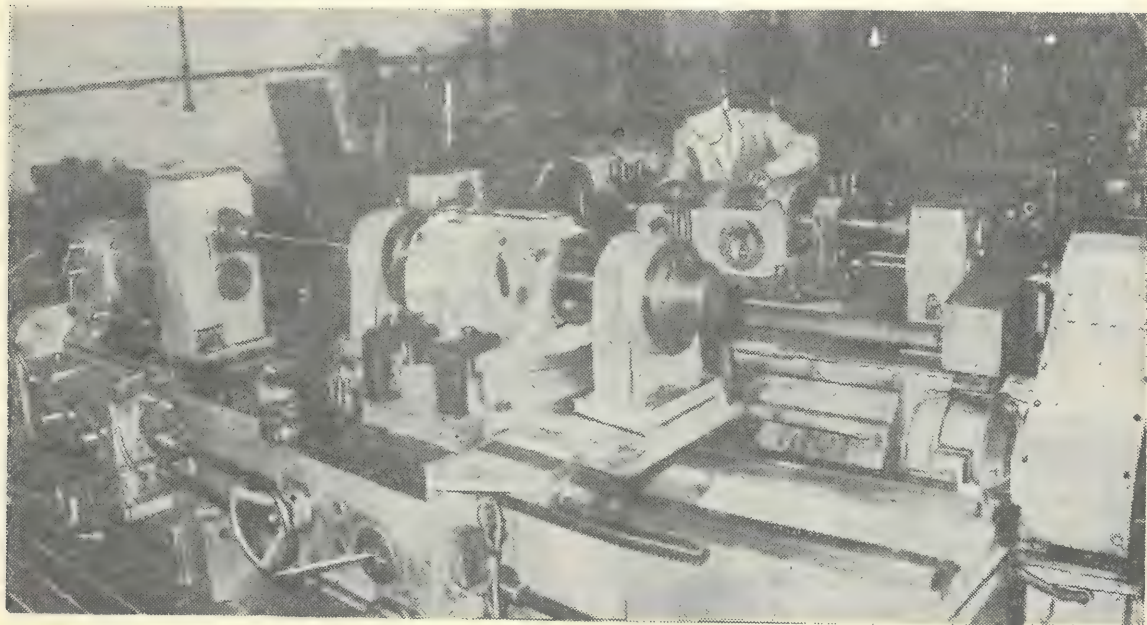
safeguarding the country's independence and sovereignty. The struggle of the Cuban people against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy of both the Korean and Cuban peoples, is ours and their victory is ours. We will stand firmly on the side of the Cuban people to the last and will support them with all our might."

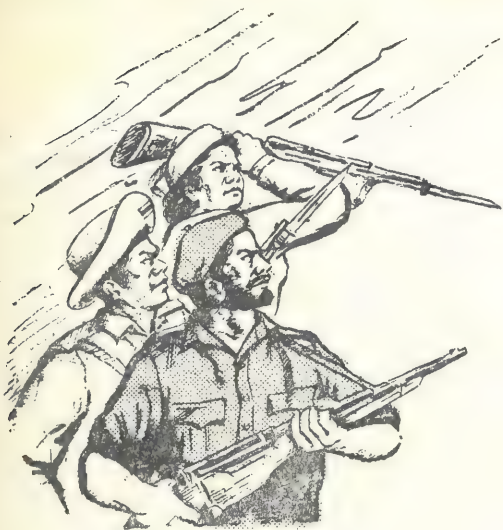
With such a firm determination the steelmakers increased the average daily output per furnace by 4 per cent.

Besides, at the Koosung Machine-tool Factory which is giving technical training to the Cuban trainees and is producing machines to be sent to Cuba, workers are doing their best to support the Cuban people and giving their wholehearted help to the Cuban trainees. When Albert, one of the Cuban trainees, began to work with fitter Kim Ki Woon, he could not so much as tell the names of the tools used in assembling. But in the course of working together workers of this factory taught the Cuban trainees so kindly as if they were real brothers and the latter's skill gradually improved.

The Korean people who have regarded it as their internationalist duty to render encouragement and support to the Cuban people from the first day of the triumph of the Cuban revolution, will always be with the fighting Cuban people and fight to the last unswervingly against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the peoples of Korea and Cuba.

The Heuichun Machine-tool Factory makes pumps to be sent to Cuba





With You— The Fighting Cuba

AHN CHOONG MO

When poor mothers in Santiago were in deep grief
In the shabby huts of palm leaves,
The Yankees had a mocking laugh
Trampling on the gentle heart of Havana.

Not only the gaols,
But villages and sugar-cane fields —
The whole land heard the rattling of chains.
Then you were but a small island,
A small country on the Caribbean.

But guns of resistance roared
In Mt. Sierra Maestra.
No more a small island you are thenceforward.
Each word of Fidel is a thunder
Giving the White House the shudders.
Cuba, your majestic statue stands aloft
In the world's sky seen far across the oceans
and borders.

Cuba, Castro!
The world honest-minded people hail
You as the incarnation of sovereignty and struggle.
You, the banner of freedom,
Sailors of Panama, the jobless in Venezuela
Draw fresh strength from you.

We are a victorious people
That tore off the Stars and Stripes
On the River Rimjin and in the "Punch Bowl."

So we know better than others

What your 'Fatherland Or Death!' means.
The powerful steps of the young leaving for the front,
With their graduation theses half-finished.
Rifles on their shoulders, in militant ranks,
People march to build machines, to plough land.

Though time is not for babies
To be lullabied by their mothers,
The pages of the sacred history will
Usher in a brighter dawn
Over the heart of Havana cleared of powder-smoke.

O! Load your gun!
Cuba, the island of fierce struggle,
Where vengeful thunder is booming.
Defend your new homes, over which
You shed tears of joy,
That replaced your miserable huts;
Gardens and playgrounds where children are
merrily playing;
Smoke-emitting chimneys and seas teeming with fishes.
Protect every handful of soil and every palm tree.
Defend all that cost your fresh blood —
People's Power, Freedom, Independence!
Level your gun,
Death to Yankees!
Heroic Korea will always
Be with you — the fighting Cuba.

U.S. War Machinations in South Viet-nam Are Doomed to Failure

On January 18 a 15-member U.S. military mission headed by Wheeler, U.S. Army Chief of Staff arrived in South Viet-nam. The mission consisting of senior officers of the U.S. army, navy, and air force as well as members of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff visited different parts of South Viet-nam.

The mission was the most important one among the many U.S. missions that had ever come to South Viet-nam.

In the wake of the visit to Saigon of Harry Felt, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific, who had had "secret talks" with Paul Harkins and other U.S. military personnel stationed there as well as with the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, the U.S. imperialists dispatched this time U.S. army strategists, tacticians, staff officers, special-war experts and other brasshats. All this is part of their desperate machinations to save their crumbling aggressive policy in this region and expand the "undeclared war."

It is not fortuitous that **AFP** pointed out that "the recent visit of the U.S. military mission was described as a fact-finding trip..., but, in view of the scale and importance of the mission, it actually aimed at thoroughly reviewing the military situation in South Viet-nam and reinforcing the U.S. military plan for South Viet-nam."

As is known to all, today the aggressive designs of the U.S. imperialists in South Viet-nam are faced with total collapse due to the resolute resistance of the people.

The South Viet-namese people are dealing a crushing blow to the blood-thirsty U.S. aggressive army and the puppet Diem army. Particularly, since the New Year the people's self-defence forces have conducted fierce battles in many areas including Ap Bac hamlet, My Tho province, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

The U.S. imperialists hurled their 12,000 strong aggressive army and various modern weapons into the southern front and increased the numerical strength of the puppet army to nearly 500,000. And the most brutal methods are used against the people. The U.S. imperialists used even poisonous chemical matter. But all this only led the people to a more strenuous battle of vengeance.

In 1961 the U.S. imperialists drew up what they called "Staley-Taylor" plan and began an "all-round mopping-up operation" against the

South Viet-namese people. The operation, however, failed in face of the counter-offensive of the South Viet-namese people. Then the U.S. imperialists staged the so-called "concentrated offensive operations" to rally on their defeat. But this also ended in failure.

Today the U.S. imperialists find themselves in a dilemma. It is understandable that more often than not even the U.S. reptile press compares the present U.S. position in South Viet-nam with that of the French colonialists in 1954 just before their defeat.

Flurried by the successive ignominious defeats, the U.S. imperialists are making desperate efforts to find a way out of the deep crisis by extending the criminal aggressive war in South Viet-nam.

The recent visits of Harry Felt, Wheeler and other war maniacs furnish proof of this.

Now they are claiming about a "new strategy", a "well-balanced plan" and what not.

It is not difficult to imagine what these "new strategy" and "well-balanced plan" mean. Their aim is laid bare when Kennedy bluntly indicated his intent to intensify military aggression against South Viet-nam in his 1963 "state of union message" and "budget message."

The U.S. press is raising a clamour about the "reorganization of military command system" in South Viet-nam. And this reveals what the U.S. imperialists are aiming at. They are seeking to strengthen their control over the South Viet-namese puppet army and hurl their aggressive army on a bigger scale into the aggressive war. They are also attempting to draw the Japanese militarist clique into their criminal, aggressive schemes. Proof of this is the fact that Harry Felt who attended a meeting of the "Japan-U.S. security pact council" after his visit to Saigon forced Japan to make a "contribution to the war against the communist Viet Cong."

U.S. imperialism is becoming more and more vicious in its attempt to retrieve the ignominious defeat it sustained in South Viet-nam.

Nothing will help the U.S. imperialists, however. They may dispatch Wheeler and Harry Felt and scores of their ilk and work out "new strategy". But nothing will come of them.

During his trip to South Viet-nam Wheeler fell into adverse circumstances when the people's self-defence forces made powerful attacks upon

Colonialists, Get Out of Brunei!

Recently an armed insurrection broke out in Brunei, the British protectorate on the north-western coast of Borneo.

The armed insurrection of the Brunei people is a righteous struggle for freeing themselves from the protracted colonial oppression, for freedom and independence. It is another important event which will hasten the complete liquidation of colonialism in Asia.

The insurrection has dealt a heavy blow to the aggressive machinations of the British and other imperialists who are desperately trying to maintain colonialism. At the same time, it has given encouragement to the peoples fighting for freedom and national liberation.

Brunei came under the British colonial rule in the previous century, and ever since the Brunei people have been deprived of the right to utilize their rich natural resources — oil, rubber, timber and natural gas—for their interests. Nor did they have any political rights. National defence and foreign relations have been in the hands of the British High Commissioner and the key economic spheres, the extraction of petroleum included, have been under the grip of British capitalists.

The ferocious economic exploitation and oppression by the British imperialists have kept Brunei in a backward state. No manufacturing industry is to be found and every year two thirds of the food consumed have to be imported. The people are in the direst straits.

To get rid of such an abnormal situation, the Brunei people put up for many years a struggle to overthrow the British colonial rule and found an independent, united northern Kalimantan state consisting of Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo. However, the British colonialists, refusing to recognize the right of self-determination of the Brunei people, have been scheming to draw Brunei into the "Malaysia Federation," with a view

to perpetuating and strengthening their colonial rule. It is a British scheme to suppress the national liberation struggle of the people and link the "federation" with the Seato.

But that only intensified the anti-British and anti-imperialist struggle of the Brunei people.

Panic-stricken by the people's uprising, the British imperialists dispatched a large army and many warships to Brunei in their desperate attempt to put down the uprising.

Moreover, the Brunei People's Party was outlawed, and parliament members from that party were arrested. There were wholesale arrests in North Borneo, Sarawak and other regions, and a gag was placed on the press.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists have been backing overtly or covertly their British partners who are out to put down the insurrection.

All these machinations throw light on the fact that the imperialist and colonialist aggressors, alarmed at the collapse of their aggressive footing in Asia, are desperate in their attempt to cling on to their hold. More, they are exposing their ugly nature as the stranglers of the national liberation movement and the arch-colonialists.

No matter how desperate the British and other imperialist aggressors get, however, they can never check the advance of the ever-intensifying national liberation struggle of the people and the torrent of the times when the complete liquidation of colonialism is on the order of the day.

The heroic resistance of the people of Brunei still continues. They are determined to continue to fight until they completely wipe out the British colonialists from their territory and found the free, independent northern Kalimantan state.

The British and other imperialist and colonialist aggressors should stop their ignominious, sanguinary suppression of the Brunei people. There is little doubt that the Brunei people will win without fail democracy, freedom and sovereignty.

Tan Tong 30 kilometres from Saigon three hours before his arrival. Then he received a slap in the face when the peoples' self-defence forces attacked on the same day the "drilling ground" of the puppet army in Pu Tang hamlet 30 miles north of Saigon.

The "new strategy" of the U.S. imperialists directed against South Viet-nam, as was the case with all their past "strategies", is doomed to failure.

The U.S. imperialists cannot stave off their final defeat in South Viet-nam.

Korea—A Paradise of Abundance

RYODO AOYAMA

Chairman, Executive Council of Greater Tokyo Japan-Korea Association, Member of the Greater Tokyo City Council

At the outset let me say that it is a real wonder.

I felt this more keenly at Shinuijoo Railway Station on my way home after a three weeks' stay in Korea. During the past weeks I had travelled over the Democratic People's Republic of Korea seeing cities and villages and many factories.

It was in the autumn of 1956 that I had last visited Korea.

Then the country lay in ruins owing to the aggressive war launched by the U.S. imperialists. There were hardly any streets, and all one could see was make-shift houses of tin.

From the train approaching Pyongyang I saw numerous bomb-craters brimming with water reflecting the evening glow.

Seeing these bomb-craters I shared the feeling of the Korean people who fought heroically with bitter hate and wrath against the enemy in defence of the fatherland. ▽

But today in the fields that looked so dreary then, waves of golden crops are dancing symbolizing the prosperity of the country. Indeed it is unbelievable that in a short period of six years the country could be so transformed.

What made all these changes possible? Of course, one can an-

swer by merely saying that all came from the superiority of the socialist society over the capitalist society. But there is something more behind such remarkable successes than this.

In those days there were only a few buildings standing in Pyongyang. Then there were Kim Il Sung University and hospitals. Stalin Street was still under construction and there were hardly any dwelling houses to speak of.

But today a modern European style city is rising on the site of old Pyongyang, and both sides of avenues and streets are lined with tall apartment buildings with steam heat. Indeed, this is heaven!

Life is a worthy and happy one. People do not know the burden of taxes and they are least troubled about rent. A housewife told me that she and her husband hardly ever quarrelled because there was nothing to quarrel about.

Indeed this is how life should be.

In Japan and other capitalist countries where life is filled with the contradictions of capitalist society, people are unable to see the truth even when they come face to face with it.

There is nothing like seeing for one's self. If one cannot

believe, he should come and see for himself.

Kim, Chief of the Secretariat of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, said to me:

"It is almost an age since your previous visit to our country."

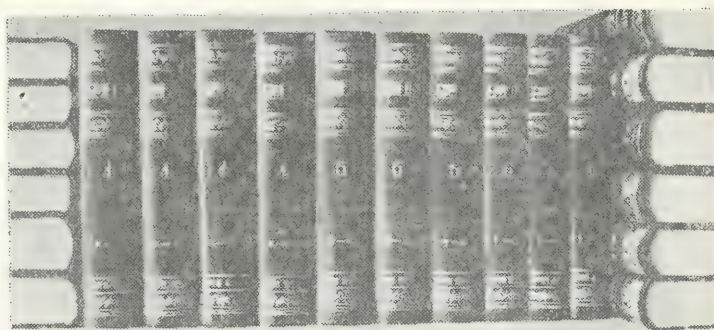
They say even nature changes in ten years but in this era of speed, particularly in the case of Korea, six years is really a long time. The chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee told me that I should visit Korea again next fall adding that I would find more surprises.

I felt as if they were telling me that I should see clearly the rapid speed of construction in socialist countries in contrast with the snail speed in capitalist countries. And the story of tempo is a real one, not one of those which appear in a story book.

Tokyo needs new houses for 400,000 families, but only 12,000 flats are built in a year. But here in North Korea with a population of 12 millions, about the same with that of Greater Tokyo, 200,000 flats—100,000 in cities and the countryside each—were built in 1962. (This goal was reached in mid-November.) It is simply amazing.

I am not giving a political lecture. But this country has given priority to heavy industry, simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, with the result that the problem of food, clothing and housing has basically been solved for the people. Now the country is in the midst of carrying out the Seven-Year Plan. When it is completed in 1967, it has been announced, the people will attain a living standard comparable with any

New Korean Language Dictionary



Recently three volumes (the 4th, 5th and 6th of a set of six volumes) of the Korean Language Dictionary came out. The dictionary has been compiled by the workers of the lexicography section of the Language and Literature Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the D.P.R.K.

The whole dictionary with nearly 190,000 entries is in six volumes, containing 5,079 pages all told.

The new dictionary is two times as large as the Great Korean Language Dictionary whose first volume was put out in 1947 by the Korean Language Society, and five times as great as the Korean Language Dictionary by Moon Se Yung which was published in 1937.

The new dictionary is firmly based on the Marxist-Leninist theory on linguistics.

Lexicographers spent only five years in collecting more than 900,000 words and illustrations and the dictionary was finished one year and two months ahead of schedule. The work started in 1957. Then the first volume was finished in 1960, the second and third volumes in 1961 and the rest three books in 1962.

Besides other strong points, the dictionary possesses scientific accuracy and, to a certain extent, encyclopaedic comprehensiveness.

Built primarily on words in modern usage, the dictionary has a rich stock of historic words and dialectic terms necessary for studying and reading the classics. Especially the dictionary contains many new words and technical terms which have come into being under the people's power since liberation.

Various meanings of words are comprehensively covered on the basis of bountiful materials, with the result that the different and complicate meanings of every word are well classified and arranged with lexicological and syntactical marks attached to each word.

Alongside with this, various phrases and proverbs are registered with great fullness in the dictionary.

The Korean Language Dictionary compiled from vast coverage of materials and based on scientific theories marks an epoch-making turn in the history of lexicography in Korea and will serve as a basis in compiling all Korean dictionaries at home and abroad.

country and the country will become more powerful.

I am sure they will attain their goal. It is my belief that the Korean people under the correct leadership of their great leader Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea will fulfil the plan before the set time.

Moreover, the people's burning patriotism and compatriotic love

for their brothers in South Korea are fully shown in the resolutions adopted by the Fourth Party Congress and the First Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly.

It is only correct for the Korean people to wish to drive out the U.S. army from South Korea, unite the country peacefully without foreign intervention, and relieve the South Korean people of such miserable life and

lead them to a happy one. Their ardent fraternity is most moving even to me, a foreigner.

As a Japanese, neighbour of the Korean people I feel once again deep in my heart that we have a historical obligation to support and co-operate with the Korean people. I want to say once again that the Japan-South Korea talks designed to obstruct Korea's peaceful unification must be smashed.



Celebrating the autumn festival at a partizan base

Music and Dance Drama

“Under the Bright Sun”

Dance “Mankyungdai in April”



RECENTLY the State Art Theatre produced a music and dance drama “Under the Bright Sun.”

The story of this drama is built on historical events which have taken place in the period from the 1930's when the Korean communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the present when the country's socialist construction is in full swing.

Bak Yung Jin, the hero of the drama (an anti-Japanese partizan who fights heroically for the country and revolution under the direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung), leaves his home in search of partizan units with

a burning heart filled with hatred to the enemy in the darkest days of the Japanese imperialist rule.

The story goes back to the autumn festival day (15th of the eighth month in the lunar calendar) in 1936.

On that day Yung Jin meets in his house a person sent by the partizans and they consult about their future work.

At this point the Japanese police make a surprise attack on his house. Enraged Yung Jin hit a Japanese policeman with an axe and takes away the latter's rifle. Then he leaves home in search of the partizan units.

After he is gone, the Japanese police set fire to his house and shoot his wife to death.

And Eun Soon, his three-year-old daughter, is crying touchingly in the house wrapped in flame. Just at that moment, a woman named Bong Rim who happened to pass by snatches the little girl from the jaws of death.

Yung Jin, now a partizan, always valiantly leads the van in the battles against the Japanese aggressive troops, with a firm belief in the final victory of the revolution.

In a battle with the enemy a partizan unit is encircled by the enemy and faced with danger. Yung Jin trumpets to lure the enemy to where he is, thus opening the way out for the unit. In this way, he grows into a fighter who is ready to sacrifice even his own life for the revolution and his comrades-in-arms. For the sake of the interests and lives of his comrades he is always ready to give his all without hesitation, bravely overcoming every difficulty and hardship.

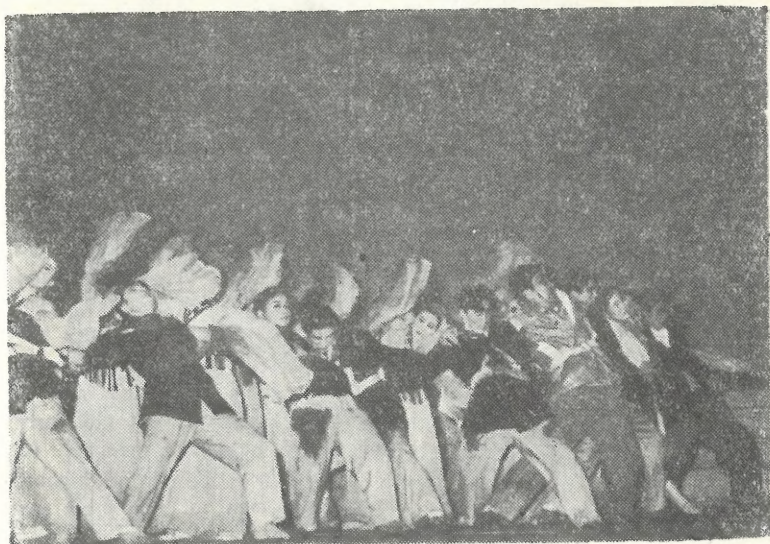
After the liberation of the fatherland (on August 15, 1945), Yung Jin takes the lead in building a new country.

He becomes a director of an electric power station and strives with the young people for the electrification of the country.

Meanwhile, Eun Soon grows up and, after liberation, graduates from a college under the solicitude of the Workers' Party of Korea. Now an engineer she goes to the power station which Yung Jin heads. They are in the midst of construction work.

However, they do not know they are father and daughter. Only they devote all their strength to the construction of the power station helping and learning from each other.

Suddenly a flood has hit the dam and it is in danger. They display bravery and self-sacrificing spirit in the struggle to save the dam.



Fighting the flood

The dam project is completed at last.

A celebration is made on the dam.

Eun Soon is dancing cheerfully. As Yung Jin watches Eun Soon, the girl that he left behind twenty years ago comes to his mind. Then he suddenly notices the red kerchief, which Eun Soon is holding. It is the very one

which he put around his daughter's neck when he left home. Now Eun Soon is holding it. And the next moment he comes to realise that she is his daughter, and she learns he is her father. There is a moving scene of embracing.

The above is a brief story of the drama.

The drama shows the course

The dam of the power station was completed and a trial operation went through without a hitch. Here the builders of the power station pay honour to the Party and the Leader



of the severe struggle that the hero experiences. And at the same time, various events which took place in the anti-Japanese armed struggle are ably expressed through an excellent combination of songs and dances. Also the figure of Yung Jin in the post-liberation years shows that the Korean communists who fought for the restoration of the fatherland under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung are also leading the popular masses in the struggle for building a new society.

Characterization of the hero and all the people that appear on the stage is vivid and enchanting.

One of the main features of the music and dance drama "Under the Bright Sun" lies in the fact that it brilliantly embodied the national characteristics and contemporaneity. The drama blends the revolutionary spirit and the rich inner world of the heroes into a unified musical image, with folk songs and revolutionary songs as the basic current, with which modern songs are admirably harmonized.

In the prologue "The Golden Sunlight Rises over the Beautiful Mountains and Rivers" and the scene of liberation of the fatherland, and the grand chorus in the finale are impressive, reflecting the revolutionary spirit which runs through the drama. Moreover, revolutionary and militant music is well combined with lyrical and poetic tunes.

All dances were well worked out by choreographers and they were superbly executed by the performers.

The music and dance drama "Under the Bright Sun" was awarded the People's Prize of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for its high ideological and artistic standard.

"MONTHLY MARCH FIRST" PRIZE SET UP

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree on setting up a "Monthly March First" Prize to be awarded to men of the press.

The new prize will be given to men of the press who distinguished themselves in arming the working people with the revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea and communist ideas and in imbuing the masses with the Party policy and mobilizing them to its implementation. It is the highest honour a man of the press can achieve.

The new prize for men of the press has been established in honour of the 26th anniversary of the founding of "Monthly March First", the organ of the Fatherland Restoration Association, which was founded at the personal initiative and under

the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung on December 1, 1936, when the Korean Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung were waging the fierce armed struggle against Japanese imperialism and for the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

From the days of its founding, the "Monthly March First", a revolutionary publication, holding aloft the torchlight of restoration of the fatherland, was a daily companion of the broad masses and inspired them boundlessly to the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The brilliant achievements and the lofty revolutionary spirit that the "Monthly March First" embodied throughout the long period of anti-Japanese armed struggle have been taken over and carried forward by our publications under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea after liberation.

— STAMPS OF KOREA —

SPECIALS

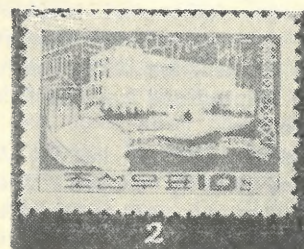
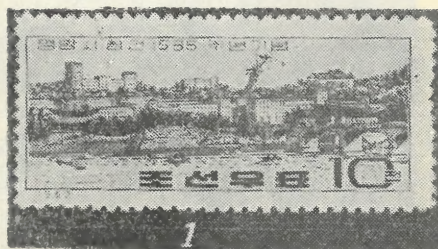
The two stamps printed below were issued in December 1962 in commemoration of the 1,535th anniversary of the city of Pyongyang and the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Academy of Sciences of the D.P.R.K.

Stamp 1, 10 jun, light blue, black, bears a picture showing part of the Pyongyang City. The inscription reads: "1,535th Anniversary of the Founding of the City of Pyong-

yang." It measures: 20×50 mm.

Stamp 2, 10 jun, deep blue, bears a picture of the head office of the Academy of Sciences of the D.P.R.K. against the background of factories, books and others showing the achievements during the past ten years from 1952 to 1962. The inscription reads: "Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the Academy of Sciences of the D.P.R.K." It measures: 22×32 mm.

Both stamps are made by offset method.



AT THE MARCH 8
KINDERGARTEN
IN PYONGYANG



The children are having a dancing session



Meal time

Singing is part of their daily routine



